BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 152 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 63— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA	*	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar.	SOUDAN†	6,696
19th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
24th ,,	BANGALA*	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
6th May	SICILIA†	6,213
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th March ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a. m.
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9 a. m.
17th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
19th ,, ..	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
8, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar.	19th Mar.
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	615	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

Do you care to use th most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA).

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welterreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the King George's Docks.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station;
AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR
INSURE WITH
THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS,
M. KANJI & Co.,

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FOR FEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrathi, accounts, English and Typewriting. Apply personally, C. N. GAJJAR & CO., near Mangaldas Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay
A R3974

WANTED—AGENT to take up Agency for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar. Local Merchant preferred. Apply for terms to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK, well experienced in clearing and shipping business. State lowest salary and apply with testimonials G.P.O. Box No. 1014, Bombay.
A 19015

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON. SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.)
A R9962

WANTED—PURCHASERS and AGENTS for Americaa Guaranteed "BEST FOYER'S" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, half inch for all Standard Machines Rs. 14-8-0 per dozen No. 2, Remington Rs. 20-0-0 per dozen, all new consignment. Apply to T. V. SHUNMUGHAVEL, Post Box No. 112, CALCUTTA.
A R9993

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET For any caste, comfortable large FLATS, seven and nine rooms, open all sides very airy, fitted Tiles, Electric lights, MEHTA MANSION, Main Road, Dadar.
C R19018

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent Mahableshwer Telephone 53.
R9776

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Sewaribaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.
TO LET Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
G R9737

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A PROPERTY situated on Public Road Dana bunder to be sold. For about ten thousand. Apply Box No. 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9997

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE. Nellore.
N R9989

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE A secondhand DE DION BOUTON TOURING CAR in good running order. Price Rs. 3,000/- or nearest offer. Please apply to N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.
JA R19206

FOR SALE—New and used MOTOR TRUCKS of varying capacity, new and used Touring Motor Car Bodies of French, English and American make, Motor Car Accessories, Tools, Electric Motor and Dynamo, Crane, etc., etc. For further particulars apply at the office of the Official Liquidator, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA R10014

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS Soldier's Wife, Faust, Leila, May Middleton Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar, List free VALE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R10007

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention."

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1808.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 8 in stamps for complete library to—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY at 2 p.m. A Landaulette and Arab Horse, quiet in harness. Apply BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.
T R10013

HOTELS, ETC.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE
& METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19299

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Forty) per share of "A" Capital and the Second dividend "pro-rata" of Rs. 8/- (Rupees eight) per share of "B" Capital will be paid on and after 15th March, 1924.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1924.
C19205

WANTE

ONE qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR by the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—5—100 plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance.
Those who have passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination only are eligible for the post. Applications should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th of April, 1924, with copies of testimonials and particulars about age, caste and the languages known.

N. P. DESAI,
President,
City Municipality, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 10th March, 1924. C19203

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION has under its consideration measures for the encouragement of the production of pure milk for consumption within the City limits. A scheme has been proposed by which the Corporation would guarantee certain percentage on capital invested for period of years on condition:—

1. That a suitable area for a Dairy Farm is available and only milk produced there under strict supervision shall be utilised.
2. That all processes of milk production shall be open to inspection by Municipal Officers.
3. That the milk shall be pasteurised and a minimum supply of 300 gallons per day be available for supply to Bombay.
4. That the accounts of the Farm or Company shall be subject to audit by the Municipality.

The Corporation will supply facilities for the distribution of milk by leasing stalls in the Municipal Markets and if necessary would subscribe a proportion of the capital required on the condition that they nominate a certain percentage of the Directors of the Company. Full details of the Scheme in question can be obtained on application to the MUNICIPAL DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT Mr. Z. R. KOTHAVALA.

Offers are invited from Syndicates or persons willing to start Dairy Farms on these conditions and should be sent to the address of the Municipal Commissioner in sealed envelopes so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th of April, 1924. The offers should contain full details of the scheme proposed together with a statement of the capital proposed to be raised and what proportion it is desired the Municipality should contribute, the rate of interest which it is desired the Municipality should guarantee and the full names and addresses of the persons or members of the Syndicate who put forward the offer together with details of their previous experience in connection with Milk Trade and also details as to the exact site where it is proposed to start the Dairy Farm.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, 11th March, 1924.
19190

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Andes Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th of March, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are requested to send to office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS for files, drills, spanners and wrenches will be received by the undermentioned at his office at 11-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 24th March 1924.
Tender forms giving particulars, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each.

AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 14th March 1924. C19188

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One Gujarati knowing AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE (B. Ag.) on Rs. 75 with horse and travelling allowance extra. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
19163

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 24th March to 10th April, 1924, both days inclusive.
19196

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNMENT.

(PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.)

THE FOLLOWING FIXTURES have been arranged for the first week.
Teams should be ready to play five minute before the time advertised for their match.

1ST MATCH, 4-30 P.M.
MONDAY, 17TH MARCH.
"All Bandra".
v/s
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.
G. I. P. Parel "B"
v/s
Boys United Sporting Club

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.
G. I. P. Parel "A"
v/s
Mahars Youngmen's Club.

THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.
R. I. M. "B"
v/s
Victoria Hockey Club
FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.
B. E. S. "Old Boys" "A"
v/s
Islam Gymkhana.
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
"Rangers"
v/s
Govt. Tel. Recreation Club
2ND MATCH, 5-45 P.M.
MONDAY, 17TH MARCH.
"Hornets" Athletic Club.
v/s
L. C. Recreation Club
TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.
Dadar Independents.
v/s
Bombay Improvement Trust.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.
Grant Medical College
v/s
Colaba United Hockey Club
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.
2nd Bn: West Yorkshire Regt.
v/s
Bombay Battalion A.F.I.
FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.
Lusitanian S. Club "B"
v/s
R. I. M. "A."
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
Orion Sporting Association.
v/s
Lusitanian Sporting Club "A".
C 19208

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1522 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 14th day of April, 1923.
Summons to answer plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 2, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs
Versus
M. ABDUL MALICK SAHIB, of Madras, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered address with the plaintiff company being care of Messrs. Abbass Hussein & Co., Madras. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 9,552-14-3 with interest on the same sum of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 3,740 and Rs. 3,750 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of April, 1923, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of April, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of April, 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
C19199 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAWANIDAS NAROTAMDAS has contracted with our clients Messrs. GULMAHOMED IBRAHIM NOORANI and MAHOMED HUSSEIN IBRAHIM NOORANI for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now of Freehold Tenure being Plot No. 7, together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1095 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land divided into 7 plots, admeasuring in all 6599 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2490 (2a) and Street No. 433A and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3221, New No. 2128, Old Survey No. 43 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and bounded as follows: viz. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramdas Dossa, on or towards the West by the property of Shaikh Adam Abdali, on or towards the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road, and which said premises are in the Vendor's possession.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19197

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 606 OF 1919.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 25th day of February, 1919.
Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.
You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the plaintiff within four weeks from the service of the Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have decree or order passed against you.
VITHALDAS KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) M. D. V. T. L. S. & CO., a firm carrying on business in Bombay, Bangalore and Broach, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) CHIMANLAL RANCHODRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) THAKORDAS RANGILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that the partnership mentioned in the plaint was dissolved from the 28th day of November, 1918, or such other date as this Hon'ble Court may fix; that the affairs of the partnership may be wound up by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court; that the account of the said partnership be made up by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and that the plaintiff be paid whatever may be found due to him; that in taking such accounts Defendant Nos. 1 and 2 be debited with a loss of profit and other loss sustained by the said partnership firm by their failure to bring in the agreed capital as mentioned in para 13 hereof; that in taking of such account of the 2nd Defendants be debited with Rs. 36,500 or such other sum as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in respect of the premises mentioned in para 14 of the plaint; that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 be ordered to indemnify the plaintiff and the partnership firm against the claim of Lalloo Pragji and others mentioned in para 15 of the plaint; that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the partnership properties, the books of account thereof and to receive the outstandings due to the said partnership; that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants their servants and Agents be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court, for disposing of or intermeddling with the partnership assets and that the defendants or one or more of them be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit or that the same be otherwise provided for.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of March, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintid's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of March, 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
C19204 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1832 of 1920.

MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
VALLABHDAS NARANJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and uncultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging described in the Rawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows that is to say all that village called Sanker, containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Bega and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tounguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Bigas three-quarters of a Bega and three and a half ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Kompree, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three-quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Poway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Terundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-two Begas one pond and three-quarters of a pond be the same little more or less and all that village called Puspoli, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line on the North by which they are separated from the land, belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Vecar on the South partly by the land of Mahole partly by that of Ghat Kopar partly by that of Chandowlis and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Maroshee and on the East partly by the land of Hurrealy and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl, bearing date the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land of every description and all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, compounds, wells tanks, bnab trees, date, tress and all other trees, ways, water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said village lands heriditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in any wise appertaining.

SECONDLY:—Leasehold villages of Vikroice and Kanjoor Turuf, Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikroice is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koper on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialee and on the South by a stream called Nudiachha Veera and a Bank of Ghat Koper Monje Kanjoor is bounded, on the East by the creek of Bombay running to Tannah on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Liquor still of Bandoor, belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19138

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
126, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Mr. Killachand Dewchand and on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Hiralal Maganlal, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 126, Apollo Street, Jewellery such as:—Diamond and ruby pendant, earrings, Diamond and rubby Valli, loose Diamond 347 pieces about 41 Rati, Diamond and ruby necklace, etc., Rings such as—Diamond Rose, Diamond and Ruby Rose, Diamond and Rubby Hoopring, Diamond and Ruby Marquis Ring, Diamond and cats eye Rings, Diamond, Gipsey rng, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and Office concerned.
1 case striped superior shirt cloth.
3 Bales Prints each 40 pieces each 60 yards 28—29.

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
40 Aerated water boxes (empty),—writing AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Bullock Cart.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Esmail Villa Mothbai Street, Byculla, made to order household, furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dumbwaiter, chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, rich pictures in frame, silver show cases, office writing table, glass book case, fancy teapoys, single beds mirror and panel almirahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hatstand, towel horse, glass crockery, toplenture, etc.,.

Property of a European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE OWNERS TO BUY BED ROOM FURNITURE, ETC., AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE, WOODHOUSE ROAD, OPP. COLABA STATION.

Under instructions from the proprietor the Hotel Metropole, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the remaining furniture of the Hotel Metropole at the above address such as marble top centre table chairs mirror and panel almirahs, easy chairs, writing desks, dressing tables, single iron beds, teapoys, gown stands, towel horses, large hat cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE GAS OIL STOVE ELECTRIC FAN, WATER FILTERS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 16th March, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Sea Dream next to post office, Colaba, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet, teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electric lamps and fans, gas oil stove cooking utensils, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

Property of B. B. Griffin, Esq.,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HOTELS, CLUBS AND BOARDING HOUSE-OWNERS BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC, WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of C. S. Viglietta, Esq., Manager, the Hotel Majestic, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, valuable furniture such as dining tables, chairs, large sideboards, dining room suites of bentwood sofas and chairs, electric hall clocks, rich platedware, tea and coffee sets, country dishes cruet stands, linen table cloth, napkins, towels, also English glass, crockery and hall marked plated ware by Mappin & Webb and Walker and Hall. Also 1 Ton Ford Motor Lorry in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2500 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., as Agents of S.S. 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Monday the 17th March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of tre concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

EX. S.S. "PIAVE."

about 2500 Bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Cov. Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

1400 Bags Myrabolums

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purshaser. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 18th March 1924 at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Iron Wheels; Sugar Sample; Cast Iron-Pipes; 3 C/S Metal Polish; Dry Dates; 120 Pecs Joists; Rattan Hurricane Lamps; Broken Tiles, Gram; Steel Bars, Coal Tar, Leopard Skins, Tea, Cocoanuts, Advg. Matter, 86 Bags Bird Shots, Tanned Leather Sheets, Iron Rail, Iron Bars, Boot Polish, Bedding, Calender blocks, Building Materials; Photo Apparatus, Gunnies, 32 Bags Loaf Sugar, Bags Dhall, Electric Glass Globes, Methylated Spirit, Coir Yarn, Hides, Hardwares (tools), Bricks, Planks, Tiles (cement), Whips, Reels; Wrapping paper, Case Gramophone, 50 B/s Straw Boards, Rice, Polishing Powder Motor Car; Wire Rope; Coir Rope etc. etc.

Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagon, will be sold at the sale warehouse, so intending purchasers, may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

14 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1ST CLASS HORSE WITH A VEHICLE.

Messrs. INDIAN AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address one horse with cart complete. First class white horse, aged 3½ to 4 Years of full size, robust. Cart of English make called Canoe, rubber tyres, etc., etc. Open for inspection from to-day. Unique opportunity for rich persons.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Lipton Building, 87 Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT SALEH MANSION, DUBASH ESTATE NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Auction Sale of made to order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. BYREN AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th March, 1924 at the above address valuable made to order household furniture such as:—Sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top tables, silk tapestry, lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, show cases, sweet toned cottage piano, blackwood centre table and flower pot stands, single iron Beds and Baba cots, mirror and panel door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, boot and towel stands book stands, dressing and washing tables glass, crockery, platedware, electric lamps and fans, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1924. M10016

SALEHBHOY JEEWAJEE.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.

At the Gun-Carriage Factory Jubbulpore on 1st April 24, at 8-30 a.m. The following stores for sale; Wire steel galvanized and copper about 132 cwt. Brass sheets and strips about 62 cwt. Aluminium about 40 lbs. Gun-Metal Manganese Bronze and metal Brass about 60 cwts. Tubes and Tubing Boiler steel weldless assorted about 2220 cwts. Steel mild angle, Beams, Hexagon, assorted about 5200 cwts. Steel cast flat, octagonal, Hexagonal Tempers Steel carbon flat plate and round assorted about 500 cwts. Steel mild scraps about 1075 cwts. Screws Brass and Iron assorted about 2400 gross. Besides this large stock of bolts and nuts. Implements such as jacks, saws chisels. Antifriction balls etc., etc. Also MACHINES in working order such as HEAVY RADIAL DRILLING, SHAPING, HAND-SAW, LATHE WOODWORKING CIRCULAR SAW MANUAL FIRE ENGINE, and SHARPENING SAWS HAND which can be viewed at the Factory. All the inquiries are requested to be addressed to.

SALEHBHOY JEEWAJEE,
Government Auctioneer,
Jubbulpore.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th March 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Bell Ville at Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crokkry stands, rich carpets, tarpesting lined drawing room suite in 10 pcs. English Blackwood Screen, Chesterfields sofas and chairs, file cabinets, ice box, Gramophone cabinet, writing tables silver show cases, full iron framed cottage piano with pianola and records, mahoganized bed room furniture, bedsteads mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cane furniture, meat safe, English organ, Oliver Typewriter, etc., etc.

The Property of a Parsi gentleman.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo, Street Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, side boards cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas Electric fans, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of the Manager of Dead Letter Office:—Books, boots, wearing apparels used stamps etc.

Property of a European gentleman:—

One Metallurgique 2 seater Motor Car, in good order, complete with lights, etc., and some tools.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, March 14, 1924.

AUCTION

OF

MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR LORRIES,
ACCESSORIES, SPARES, TYRES, ETC.,
WITHOUT RESERVE
AND ABSOLUTELY
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
ON SUNDAY NEXT,
MARCH 16TH.,
AT 11-30 A. M. (S.T.)
AT
RAVAL BUILDINGS.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
(Opposite Powel's and Imperial Cinema)

This Sale is to Clear the Remaining Stocks of

A.H. WHEELER & CO'S

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

"A Splendid Opportunity To Obtain A Vehicle At Your Own Price."

Catalogues and Inspection Day Prior Sale.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable Stores Surplus and Redundant Stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for ship chandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, on MONDAY, 14th April, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings, scraps and scissol, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead Lead Scrap, Copper scrap, Zinc Scrap, Tin scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel Sulphate, Paints of Sorts Soleguuum, Bolts doors brass clothwire brass and copper, eyelets brass of sorts, cocks brasswatar 3 way Pins keep split of sorts, Pipe, steam and hydraulic bends couplings, Crosses relbows, sockets tees, Screws brass, F. H. and screws Iron F. H. of sorts, cutters angalar, Right band of sorts, drill morse, twist of sorts, Saws circular for metal, wheels abrasive straight grit of sorts blocks recording portable, tell tale, portable, Lamp Kitson Engines, Fire steam, merry weather stamps, steel for metales, Weight brass, etc., etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be taken strictly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

No. 94 Mani Street, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition
IN AID OF
Poor Parsee Housing Fund
From 22nd March to 29th March 1924
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

Unique Opportunity for Exhibiting and Selling Trade Articles.

A Trade Section has been opened in the most prominent and attractive part of the Fete and a few stalls are available for exhibiting and selling trade articles. Prizes will be offered for the best decorated stalls.

For charges and full particulars, please see Lady Jehangir or Mr. H. Pastakia at the office of the above between 11-0 A. M. and 1-0 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
REQUEST PROGRAMME.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"SILAS MARNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE."
Featuring Louise Glaum,
A Pathe Colour-Production.

Coming Saturday Next.
Majestic Films
another historical hit.
RAZIA BEGUM.
RAZIA BEGUM.
RAZIA BEGUM.
See how she loved to Conquer and consumated her life for her passion
see it at
Cinema Majestic.

IMPERIAL
THIS WEEK & LAST WEEK
Presents
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
GULBAKAVLI
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

STARTS RIGHT
TO-MORROW
Saturday 15th March 1924
At Your Pet
NOVELTY
CINEMA

Famous "Maharashtra Film Co's"

New! Superb!! Historical
Super Production

"The TREASURE of KALYAN"

"THE TREASURE OF KALYAN"
See the Heroism
and Magnanimity of
SHIVAJI

8 Big Reels. Two hours' Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A SUPERB PARAMOUNT DRAMA
EXTRAVAGANCE
Featuring the pretty vivacious star.
DOROTHY DALTON
Supported by such eminent players as Charles Clary, J. Basney Sherry, Donald Macdonald and Philo McClough.
The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Blizzard" Featuring your Favourite Aubrey.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Grand Fancy Fete
in aid of
The Poor Parsi Housing Fund
at the
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA
(Cooperage)
Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor.
Commencing March 22nd to 29th,
Attractions of Side-Shows on a gigantic Scale.
2 Prizes are offered for the best decorated Stalls. 2
For Particulars re Stalls, Side-Shows, etc., Apply to Khan Saheb H. C. Pastakia at the Old Red Cross Fete Office (Cooperage).

Messrs Pendherkar and Chapekar will give A treat for the lovers of Scientific Singing
A Concert of Scientific Singing
by
Prof. Ramkrishna Boa Vaze
the Guru of Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Under the Auspices of
THE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
AT AKOLA SHRIRAM THEATRE
On Sunday 16th March 1924, at 10 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width, F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI AYENGAR.

The **WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST**, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire, disease, "Diabetes" may not loose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. **KANYAHALAL BADRIDAS**, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory, "Sugar was found "nil" and S.P. Gravity 1.013"

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

Humphrey Bath Water Heaters

Burn gas. Plenty hot water for bathroom or kitchen use. Simple to use, reliable, practical, attractive, economical, long-lived. Easy, cheap to install. In demand everywhere.

Now on view at the

ADVANCE
Motor Company.,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.
Telep: Telegrs:
26106. "Automotive"

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 23/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 700.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 770.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 760.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 142.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 135.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 105.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 125.00.
London—Rome Lairs 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Mar. 12.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 25/32 Steady
Bar Gold £ 4—15—11	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8 Dull

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar 13 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	1/4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/32
Fcs. Demand	690
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	238
Japan	143
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 12.

Rents 3 per cent.	57 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Idle.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/4
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 12.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 87 3/8+3/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 3/4+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/16+3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	55 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4+1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/8+1/8

	London, Mar. 12
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/2
6 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	„ 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	„ 111

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 12.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent — — —	20
TIN BLOCK	£ 298 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, March 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/7.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/4/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/5.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/12.

London, March 12.

Bar gold ready, 95/11.
Silver ready, d. 33/10.
Silver forward, d. 33/7.
TONE OF SILVER—Doing nothing. We do not expect much further rise.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Steady :— 26—5—0

Vaida	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon	26—5—3			2d—5—3
Chitar	26—6—3			26—6—3

Tejec Mandi—
Fagon 0—2—0
Chitar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Steady :— 81—15—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon	82— 3—0	82— 2—0	82— 2—0	
Chitar	82—12—0	82—11—0	82—12—0	

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 0—10—0
Chirar 1—6—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/8.
4 per tcent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 13.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today 57 to 59 points lower in old crops and 28 to 31 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on New Orleans and Wall St. selling Liverpool has been reported 9 to 15 points lower. The market declined on same straddle selling.

Messrs. Breul Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gobson sable under date 12th instant (11-35 a.m.) as under :—

"Market seems sold out. There is not much buying power and confidence lacking. Any favourable circumstances would cause advance."

Advices from America continue to be very disappointing and the recent slight recovery was once again last yesterday. This is far more surprising in spite of the fact that the conditions for the new American crop are not by any means promising and we are totally at a loss to understand the prevailing lack of confidence.

In response to the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 557/- i.e. Rs. 8 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Exporting Houses and jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 559½. Selling by other Commission Houses caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 557/- and the market closed at Rs. 558/- at 4 p.m. The market was featureless and the business done was very small. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 560/- and advancing to Rs. 563/- closed steady at Rs. 562½ on Bull operators buying.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 537/- and improved to Rs. 539/- on Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 537½. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 545/- and going up to Rs. 547/- closed at Rs. 546/-. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 497/- and Rs. 50½ respecticely.

Our market for ready cotton was quet but steady and the demand was better by Exporters. About 3,000 Bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P M,

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	562 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..	507
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	509
Fine Oomra	March ..	542 1/2
Fine Oomra	May ..	550

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	528	518	503
M. G. Oomra No. 3	558	548	533
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	588	578	563
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	573	563	548
M. G. Broach	588	578	568
M. G. Mathia	548	538	518
M. G. Khandesh	553	543	523

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Mar, 13

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	558
„ „ Bengal March	498
„ „ „ May	504
Fine Oomra March	538
„ „ May	546
Good Southerns May/June.	583

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT;

March 13.

New York market 12th March, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28.57	May	28.90+03	29.00+13	28.30 — 57	
28.22	July,		28.37+15	27.63 — 59	
25.63	Oct.			25.32 — 31	
25-29	Dec.			25.01 — 28	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.03, lowest 28.24 (Mutuated), range 35 points, market declined on New Orleans and Wall St. selling and realizing, catching stop orders.

Liverpool market 12th March, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
17.00	Mar.			16.91	—09
16.92	May.	16.82—10	16.82—10	16.82	—10
6.65	July	16.55 - 10		16.52	—13
15.06	Oct.	14.94—12	14.93—11	14.91	—15
14.59	Jan.			14.45	—14
Egyptian.					
20.10	May.			20.00	—10
19 00	Nov.			18 60	—40

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small market, tone of market good, little scattered selling. Spot sales 7,000.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas): "Weather is too cold entirely; planting any kind of crop seeds would rot in the ground. Cloudy and cold. Weather is very unsettled. Late backward spring.

(3) American cross rate 429 7/8. May highest 16.88, lowest 16.68, range .20 points. Market small, good undertone, some straddle selling.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. —	100
„ „ Sales of East Indian —	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Improved demand			17.14
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		..	20.60
New York 11 a.m.	May	..	29.00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	..	28.30
	Oct	..	25.70
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	..	29.10
	July	..	28.14

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

	To-day's prices	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. ..	16.91—09
	May ..	16.82— 0
	July ..	16.52—13
	Oct. ..	14.91—15

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 12. To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	May ..	28.30—57
	July ..	27.63—59
	Oct. ..	25.32—31
	Dec. ..	25.01—28

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's Price
March	16.85—15
April	
May	16.79—13
June	..
July	16.51—14
August	—
September	—
Octobes	14.91—12
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
March	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 12

Months.	To-day's Price
March	16.91—09
April	16.84—09
May	16.87—10
June	16.76—13
July	16.55—13
August	15.96—15
Septembes	15.37—14
Octobes	14.91—15
November	14 60—14
Decembes	14.53—14
January	14.45—14
February	14.38—14
March	14.31—14

Tone.—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar, 12.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12 00
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	12 50
„ „ Fine	13.00
M G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ „ Fully Good	14.10
„ „ Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 12

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	20.05—05
April	20.00—10
May	20.00—10
June	20.02—11
July	20.04—12
August	19.84—12
Septembes	19.40—25
Octobes	19.00—30
Novembes	18.60—40
Decembes	18.55—40
January	18.50—45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports —	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	..
„ Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	28.30—57
„ „ „ July ..	27.63—59
„ „ „ October ..	25.32—31
„ „ „ Dec.	25.01—28
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 28.55—55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. 28.75—50
Futures „ „ „ May ..	.. 28.43—53
„ „ „ July ..	.. 27.50—54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	16 1/8
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	64 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 12.

Demand Bills. — — ..	4.30.37
Exchange on London in Paris ..	104.60
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ Italy	102.81
Stockholm	16.35
Christiania	32.88
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.88
Belgium	132.25
	Yesterdays.
Athens	277.50

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.			Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39	0	0.	6	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40	0	0	6	7	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0	10	7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	15	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73	0	0	..		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	64	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White ..	12	12	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	69	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	10	0	0	10	8	0
Barley	34	0	0	..		
Castorseed	73	0	0	..		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41	0	0	5	13	0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 0
Linseed, do do ..	12 6 3
Groundnuts M/A ..	69 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0
Guiarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 2 0

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 12

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C, I. F. M/J Buyers	

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 12.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Done	£ 19 1/4
And A/M sellers	£ 19 3/16
Tone—Opened firmerbut closed quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net J/A Value ..	£ 37/6
May/Aug. Paid ..	£ 37

London. Mar. 12

Cuban sugar March Sellers	29/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 12

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta March April Sellers	31/6
July Sellers	26/3
July Sept. Sellers	25/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	25/10
Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/10

Tone—Weaker offered lower, no business resulting.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

March 13, 5-30 p.m.

Expectation oft fails most there where it promises us the most. This adage has proved true in the case of those merchants in the local market who were not in agreement with us when we yesterday pronounced that the market is sure to take an opposite turn in near future and advised our friends that it was high time to buy. The market to-day opened weak but in the afternoon has undergone a substantial improvement in near positions. There has been an upward movement all round an increase of 4 annas per cwt. in spot sugar, 7d. per cwt. in Old crop near positions, and 5d. per cwt. in New crop forward positions and six annas per cwt. in Transhipment. The market during the latter part of the day has remained very active with a very good amount of business doing, specially in old and new crop forward positions.

The following are the closing quotations :—
Fine White Java ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt.
Transhipment ex s.s. Nurmahal Rs. 22/14 per cwt.
Feb/March sh. 31/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 26/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/Aug./ Sept. sh. 25/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B.
Beat ready Rs. 27/12 per cwt.
February/March sh. 31/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 2,700 bags.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff te Bombay — — ..	14/—

METALS.

London, Mar. 12.

English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 71 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 68 1/4
Copper Braziers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	„ 31
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 13 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	64	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	8	0
Brass	2	66	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay. Mar. 13, per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	76	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German, Brass Metal 3/4		63	8	0
„ „ „ 1		64	0	0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	8	0
American 3/4		71	0	0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0	15	3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Lighthouse .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	9
Japan .. ..No.	40 /1	1	13	3
Japan .. ..No.	42 /2	2	1	0
Japan .. ..No.	20	1	2	3
Japan .. ..No.	32	1	9	9

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 12.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, spr.-May	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	12 1/2
Tone :—Irregular-Moderate business.	

SHARE BAZAR.

MARCH, 13, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance —	410	..	410
Bombay Cotton —	550	—	550
Bombay Dyeing —	647-8-42-8-46-4	47-8-645	43-12-645
Century —	333-12-35-31-4	27-8-330	30-32-8
Nagpur —	456-4-53-12	53-12-450	448-12
Colaba —	158-12-56-4-60	—	58-12-155
Crescent ex-divi. —	222-8	22-8-218-12	216-4
Indore ex-divi. —	367-8	65-360	61 4-338-12
Kohinoor —	1170	..	1100
New Great ..	347-8-42-8-45	50-345	4 -335
Pearl ex-divi. ..	508-12-5	3-12-501-4	498—12
Phoenix —	425	..	405
Bharucha ..	302-8-300-3-12	10-311-4	310
Simplex ..	292-8-90-91-4	90-280	81-4-270
Swan ex-divi. —	700	..	7 0
Swadesh —	461-4-60	61-4-458-12	455
Pabni ..	320	..	320
Fazal —	785-75-80	775-	72-8-765
Mathuradas ..	315	..	305
Tata Mill ..	275	..	275
Globe —	60	—	60
Mysore ..	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji —	247-8	..	242-8
Finlay ex-divi. —	550	..	550
Gokak ..	113-12	—	113-12
Edward Sassoon —	205	..	202-8
Meyer Sassoon —	145	—	147-8
Alcock ..	210	..	210
Bombay Burma Old ..	290	..	290
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	90	..	90
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	87-8	..	87-8
Bundi Cement ..	8-8	..	8-8
Central E. Mining —	21	..	21-8
Indian Cement ..	60	..	57-8
Katni Cement Ordy. —	70	..	70
Shivrajpur —	40-8	..	40-8
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	26-12	..	26-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	96-4-95	..	97-8-95

SHARES.

Market closed very weak. The following are the closing rates :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 765d., Central 27/8 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Apollo 21/4, By-Cotton 550, By-Dyeing 643/12, Century 327/8, Cent. India 448/12, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 137/8xd., Crescent 216/4, Edw. Sassoon 202/8, Fazulbhoy 765, Gokak 113/12, Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Malwa 358/12, Kastoorchand 172/8, Khatau 202/8, Kohinoor 1100, Luxmi Cotton 5050, Madhowji 242/8, Mathuradas 305, M. Petit 2975, Meyer Sassoon 145 Morarji 3400, New Great 335, New City 285, Pabani 320, Pearls 498/12 Phoenix 405, Shapuj 310, Simplex 270, Swan 700xd., Swadeshi 455, Tata Mill 275 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, B. Burma 290, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, Bk. Burma Pef 5/14, By Tramway 90, By Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni ord. 70, Katni defd. 180, New India 13/8, Shivrajpar 40/8, Tata Iron ord. 26/8, Tata Iron defd. 35, Tata Hydro 695, Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 12.

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 128
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	lb 12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 12, 1924.

Cotton	19486 Bales
Wheat	3520 Qwts
Linseed	17703 „
Rape etc., ...	2826 „
Gingellyseed	2715 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2608 „
Castorseed	9648 „
Rice	67142 „
Myrabollams	7161 „
Cottonseed	6515 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2858 „
Juwar	1861 „
Masur	1597 „
Barley	753 „
Bajri	3242 „
Coal	7680 Tons.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 12th Mar. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29-850in
Temperature of air	80.9 degree
WetBulb Thermometer ..	76.3 „
Dew poiint	74.1 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	81% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10	2.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 „
Minimum „ „	75.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,W,WSW,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight	miles 124

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean ime	Depth on Still	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	
Th.	3	29 26	6	3	0 31	10	9
		6 26	20		13 9		
F.	4	44 26	7	4	2 1	20	7
		14 27	21		14 24	16	4
Sat.		52 26	8		3 14	20	1
		9 28	22		15 19	15	5
S.	6	9 28	2	6	8 24	18	7
		15 26	14		19 58	17	0
M.	17	8 6	24 3	17	2 52	20	7
		2 19	26 4		14 30	18	2
Tu.	18	9 9	25 3	18	3 36	19	6
		21 57	27 3		15 21	17	5
W.	19	10 0	26 5	19	4 16	18	5
		22 35	28 1		16 7	16	5

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	Rs.	A.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenx per lb., ...	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael perlb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	6	6
Chula Chhap	1	3	0
Salita :—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix „ „	7	0	0
Swan Finlay „	6	14	0
Hindustan „	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill Pearl	..		
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand „	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lb			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
Spring .. .. —			
E D Rachael	9	8	0
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan —	13	0	0

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

IMPROVEMENT OF FRANC.

LONDON, March 12.

On the Foreign Exchange to-day the French franc steadily appreciated to 102/90 and closed at 105/37. The Belgian rallied to 120/75 and closed at 125/25.

IMPROVEMENT OF FRANC.

The improvement of the franc now to 108 is attributed partly to the arrangement in London for the acceptance of the credit of five million sterling in favour of the French Government.—The credit in which a number of leading London banks and financial houses are participating will run for twelve months and be covered by a deposit of the national defence bonds. It will be backed up by a guarantee of the Bank of France.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, March 12.

New York.—American bankers headed by Messrs. Morgan's have established a credit of a hundred million dollars in favour of the Banque de France.—Reuter.

SURAT URGES OBSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 11.

A well attended public meeting was held in Surat on the 11th instant under the auspices of the Gujarat Swaraj Party when a resolution urging on the representatives in the Assembly to adopt the policy of obstruction, as Lord Olivier's response to the Indian demand had been

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind with English Mails, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 15.

S.s. "Caledonia", with outward English Mails leaves, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday the 17th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & CIVICS.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Social Study Circles will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the University South Wing, first floor, west side. The members of this Circle as well as those interested in Social Studies are requested to attend the meeting.

'DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) at the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," Royal Institute of Science, by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., on "Symbolism in the Marriage Ceremonies of different Nations." All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Clan Macvicar" left Liverpool on the morning of 12th.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arriver at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. steamer "Ryokai Maru" sailed Bombay for Japan on 14th ultimo has arrived at Kobe on 11th instant.

The B. I. S.S. "Mutiana" which left London on the 29th ultime arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MR. MAJLI'S HEALTH.

Mr. N. H. Dumbal writes from Belgaum that Mr. Majli, who was released last month from Bijapur Jail owing to ill-health, is steddily improving in his health.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per sent.

BOMBAY P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at the Congress Office, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the adjourned special requisition meeting of the Committee will be held on the same day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, J. K. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Lalji Narayanji G. G. Khar, G. K. Malvankar, W. S. Mukadam and Prof. Swaminarayan will speak on Ruinous Reclamation and Development Schemes.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Office of the Society.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President of the Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, who is now on a short visit to Bombay, will deliver the following public lectures in Bombay:—

Saturday 15th instant—"Shabda Brahman or Mantra Yoga," (in Hindi), 6 p.m.

Sunday, 16th instant.—"Psychology of Yoga (in English) 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th instant.—"Practical Vedanta' (in English) 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, 20th instant.—"Sri Ramachandra and Dharma Samanvaya" (in Hindi) 6-30 p.m.

The place of each meeting will be announced later.

MATUNGA MUNICIPAL GUJARATI SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Matunga Gujarati School will take place on Sunday at 8-0 a.m. (B.T.) in the school building. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

CARDING AND SPINNING COMPETITION

Under the auspices of this Exhibition a carding and spinning competition will be held on Sunday, the 16th inst. between 1 to 5 p.m. Any person irrespective of age and sex can take part in the competition for which no admission fee will be charged. A gold medal will be given away to the spinner, irrespective of age and sex, who stands first in the competition and a silver medal will be awarded to the second winner. As for children three prizes are affetted. Those who desire to take part in the competition may enlist their names with Mr. Jamnadas C. Enumya either at "Samachar" office, 117 Frere Road or at the Exhibition grounds on or before the 14th inst. and present themselves with their carding bow and spinning wheels at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday at the Exhibition grounds.

POWER AND RICHES
against
LOVE
What should a woman choose ? See how a queen chose the first and fell.
RAZIA BEGUM
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
COMING SATURDAY NEXT

SWARAJYA SABHA.

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The Secretaries of the Swarajya Sabha have issued the following appeal:—

The Swarajya Saoha which was started in the year 1916 under the guidance and presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi has continued its activities all along in a silent way. The institution is mainly supported by the liberal donations of the members and the sympathisers of the Sabha. The aim of the Sabha, as is suggested by the very name, is the establishment of Swarajya and as such it is a political organisation. The institution received a universal attraction and patronage in the year 1917 when it started an unceasing agitation, when Mrs. Beasnt was interned, when Mahatma Gandhi started the epoch-making movement of non-cooperation. In addition to this the Sabha took upon itself the responsibility of carrying on the most important item of the movement, namely, National Education and started three schools, a college and an Ashram. Thus, the National College, Gujarati and Marathi National schools, the Lokmanya Kanya Shala and the Sadhaka Ashrma (Andheri) are the institutions started by the Sabha. As the Non-Cooperation movement flourished and the Congress Committee grew capable of bearing all the items of the movement, the Committee took over the charge of the boys high-schools and the college and leaving the Sabha to conduct the Ashram and the girl school. But Mr. Deshpande, the organiser and the Acharya of the Ashram wished that the Ashram which by that time had become a self-supporting institution should also be left to stand on its own legs. The Sabha with the satisfaction of having done its duty by the Ashrma left it in charge of its founder. The members of the Sabha will learn with great pleasure the news that the Sadhakashrma is doing splendid service in training young men wishing to take up village organisation. Several past students of the Ashrama are working in the various parts of Western India and to-day are the pillars of the movement and founders of various small institutions. The college and the two schools are still flourishing.

The present activity of the Sabha is confined to the spread of education among the girls and this is carried on through the Rashtriya Kanya-shala already mentioned above. The Shala coaches up students up to Matric Standard, both in Gujarati and Marathi, under the able supervision of the principal, Miss Krishna Bai Thalakar, M.A. (Chicago). The school is doing a bit of useful service. The present expenses of the school exceed a little over Rs. 20,000 per year and the Sabha has spent up till now Rs. 50,000 on the institution. The immediate need of the institution is a spacious building and an efficient library. With the incarceration of Mahatmaji the Sabha too has suffered a little in its regularity. Many of the members have not paid their subscription and the same has accumulated into arrears. We request the members to pay off theirs arrears as early as possible along with this year's subscriptions. We appeal in the name of the Institution to all lovers of liberty and National education to help the institution and the Swarajya Sabha which is the founder of several institutions referred to above.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that Government had authorised the Corporation to raise a temporary loan of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India in case of necessity.

The Committee approved of a letter from the Commissioner asking their sanction to the payment of a sum of Rs. 3,729 to the Tata Construction Co. Ltd. for damage caused to the sewage trenches which they were digging. The Commissioner wrote, with reference to the frequent bursts in the Tansa Main in Vincent Road, that they were due to the blasting operation in the sewerage trenches, and when the mains burst a lot of water was thrown on the roads and it poured into the sewerage trenches carrying with it much earth, which had damaged the trenches. A claim was made by the contractors for Rs. 10,349, but the Drainage Engineer had cut it down to Rs. 7,158. Continuing he wrote: "I am satisfied that the contract contemplates blasting by explosives, and in such cases, it is the only feasible and reasonable method of excavation. It is also admitted both by the Drainage Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer that while carrying out these operations, there has been no neglect or default on the part of the contractors in taking the necessary precautions. Therefore if the bursts have been due, as they are believed to be due, to the concussions caused by blasting, the contractors are not responsible for the same. Seeing that these bursts were the result of accidents, it may be doubted if the contractors have got any legal claim that the Municipality should make good the damage done to their works by such accidents."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PATHAN SMUGGLER.

Excise Inspector Hudson placed before Mr. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court, Kabilshah Jamanshah, a Pathan with importing 22 lbs. and 30 tolas of Charas, valued at Rs. 1,478. The facts are taat on suspicion an Excise Peon doing duty at Victoria Terminus searched the accused when he alighted on the 11th instant from the Calcutta Mail and found the Charas concealed in a leather portmanteaux which he was carrying. The accused pleaded guilty and appealed for mercy. Mr. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate sentenced and convicted the accused to suffer three months hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default further three months.

CORONER'S COURT.

MAHIM MURDER.

The inquest on the body of Luxmibai, 40, who was found dead on the 25th ultimo, in her room at Mahim, was concluded at the Coroner's Court yesterday.

Shivram Shanker said that on seeing a box lying in the cart went to the deceased's room to ask her if the box belonged to her. As he did not receive any reply to his knocks on the door he called a neighbour who found the back door of the room open and the deceased lying dead. Deputy Inspector Colonna said that enquiries were made but no trace of the culprits had been found.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon said that death was due to stangulation.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to stangulation but were unable to say who committed the offence.

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.

FEATS OF PHYSICAL STRENGTH, BY PROF. SHAH.

Prof. Shah will perform to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) some of his wonderful feats of physical strength such as to let a cart load of human beings walk over his chest; to bear on his chest a stone weighing 2,000 lbs.; to break iron chain, etc.

A Kharagpur message of March 12th, states: About 5 p.m. yesterday while 2-Up mail was entering Haur station collided with four wagons. The mail engine and one-third and inter-class bogie carriage were damaged. Four passengers have been slightly injured. The line was cleared at about 9 p.m.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

A BOY BURNT TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, March 12.

A destructive fire occurred in the Canning Street near commercial quarter of Calcutta this afternoon. Four shops containing perfumery, oilmans stores, medical stores and sundry goods being gutted and two others partially destroyed. Four engines were speedily at work but flames were not brought under control until about an hour after. It is reported that a Hindu boy aged about fourteen who was sleeping in one of the shops was burnt to death. His body has not yet been recovered. The damage is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees and only a part of the loss is covered by insurance.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST "SWARAJYA" EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, March 12.

In the course of its sitting this afternoon, Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar-at-Law, brought before the notice of the Madras Election Court, a paragraph which appeared in "Swarajya" of 21st February last, containing a reference to the election case going on before the court.

Mr. Grant said that the comment made by the paper would amount to the Contempt of Court and asked the Commissioner to take notice of it.

Mr. Justice Wallace, President of the Court said he would take action and fixed Monday 17th for calling on the editor of the "Swarajya" to show cause why action should not be taken against him and the publisher for Contempt of Court.

The subject matter of the alleged contempt was stated to be a paragraph under political notes in the "Swarajya" of the date referred to, in which the writer had stated among other things, that Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's case will shortly come up before the Election Court and judging from the ministerial nervousness in the matter there seems every chance of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar being ousted of his seat.

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 12.

A communique says:

As a result of proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1923, Government of India have appointed a committee to make representations to the Secretary of State for Colonies on all questions affecting Indians domiciled in Kenya arising out of the decisions embodied in the White Paper and on certain pending questions affecting Indians in Fiji. The Committee which will be known as the Colonies Committee has been constituted as follows:—Mr. J. Hope Simpson C.I.E., M.P., Chairman, H. H. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, Sir Benjamin Robertson, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar M.L.A., K. C. Roy, C.I.E., M.L.A.

Mr. B. B. Ewbank C.I.E. I.C.S. Deputy Secretary to Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands will act as Secretary to the Committee. It will assemble in London as soon as possible. The members from India will sail from Bombay on 15th March, 1924.

LORD WILLINGDON AT ADYAR,

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were entertained at a Garden Party at Adyar by Dr. Annie Besant last evening. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian, attended the function. After refreshments the guests were entertained to a native drill by the Boy Scouts and a drama, staged by the boys and teachers of the National High School Adyar,

Dr. Besant in wishing good-bye to their Excellencies thanked them for all that they had done for Madras.

Before leaving their Excellencies were garlanded.

MASJID-I-AKSA FUND COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the above Committee held on Monday last, at the Islam Club, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji some more names were added to the Committee, and it was resolved that a deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, and Messrs. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla, A. Kadir Bawla, M. M. H. J. M. Chotani and Ahmed H. S. Khatri, accompanied by the members of the Palestine Delegation should wait on some of the philanthropic Moslems of the City, and that an account be forthwith opened in the Imperial Bank of India, and the Bank be requested to accept contributions to the Masjid-i-Aksa Fund. It was further resolved that Moholla Committees be formed and the masses be approached with the help of the head men of the respective Mohollas in the Moslem localities. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen as it stands constituted this day:—

H.H. The Aga Khan, President; the Hon. Mr. Justice A.M. Kajiji, VicePresident; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Kt.; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Abu Bakr A. R. Beg Mhd. Hon. Treasurers; Members: Mr. M.M.H.J.M. Chotani, Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji, Mr. Sharif Devji Kanji, Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khatri, Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla, Mr. Fateh Mahomed Haji Yusuf, Mr. Haji Dawood Ilias, Mr. Haji Abdur Razzak H. Nakhoda, Mr. Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, Mr. Yusuf Zainul Ali Raza, Mr. Mahomed Hasson Mackba, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed, Mr. Huseinali M. Rahimtulla, Mr. Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shushtary, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Aga Mohomed Husain Dehdashti, Mr. Aga Ali Nemazi, Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji, Mr. Salehbhoy C. Barodawalla, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Azam, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Mr. Shaikh Jasim Bin Ebrahim, Mr. M. H. Syed G. M. Reghe, Sirdar S. S. Cassum Mitha, Mr. A. Rahman H. Mahomed Abba, Mr. A. Rahman Haji Yacoob, Mr. Mulla Mahomedali Harbarwalla, Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, Mr. S. Meherbuksh, Mr. H. Habib H. Karim Mahomed, Mr. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed; K. B. Hakim humomed Dayam and Dr. T.M. Kajiji—Hon. Secretaries.

DEFECTIVE RECOLLECTION.

LORD OLIVIER'S REFERENCE TO NABHA ABDICATION.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 12.

The following press communique has been issued:—

In a speech delivered by him in the House of Lords on 26th February Lord Olivier in referring to the case of the Maharaja of Nabha stated that it was intimated to him (the Maharaja) that he should pay compensation to his neighbour and should demit his office in favour of his son, his son being placed under a regency. The statement made by the Secretary of State for India is in fact inaccurate and in reply to a reference made by the Government of India Lord Olivier has authorised them to state that in speaking on this subject he used the expression in question without reference to his notes and that by a defective recollection of the facts (which it will be remembered occurred some months before the present Government came into power) he was betrayed into representing that the Government of India had actually taken a course which would probably have been necessary had not the Maharaja anticipated the action by Government by his resignation.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, MARCH 13.)

Rao Bahadur Harilal Nemchand Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., Acting Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Palanpur.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, as granted leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from Special duty, to be on Special duty temporarily in the Political Department of the Secretariat until the departure on leave of Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., and thereafter to act as Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. Hotson pending further orders.

Mr. E. L. Cauty to be additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay as a temporary measure. On the termination of the temporary appointment, Mr. Cauty is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. D. Healy.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be a Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., District Judge Lajpur, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-one days and on half average pay for nine months.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as acting Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Risbud to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara.

Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

Mr. A. C. Sahlanha to act as a Second Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. Krishnaraddi B. Bhadrapur to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. Raghavendra Pundlik Pandit, to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Bhimraddi Krishnaraddi Kurtkoti, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division.

Khan Saheb J. D. Buxy, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. S. Fairbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for seven months.

Khan Bahadur J. B Vachha to officiate as Commissioner of Income-tax for the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. L. W Hartley, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar is re-appointed part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for another year, i.e. up to 10th March 1925.

Captain B F Eminson, I.M.S. to be on general duty at the St. George's Hospital.

Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District.

Mr. K G Paikar, B.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana.

Major R. H. Candy, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel R F. Steel, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, to act as Civil Surgeon Poona.

Captain E T N Taylor, I.M.S., to att as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties.

Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., to act as Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

TWO MORE FIRES.

The Binding Department of the Bombay Cotton Mill situated at Kalachowki was on fire. At about 3 a.m. last night the ramoshi doing duty at the mill saw smoke coming out and gave an alarm. The fire brigades from Byculla repaired to the sceno and brought the fire under control but not before damage to the extent of one and half lakhs of rupees was sustained. The Agents of the Mill are Messrs. Hormusji & Co. The property is covered by Insurance.

Police Superintendent Finan, Inspector Jefferies and Deputy Inspector Dalton with a number of police men kept order.

Another fire to 50 bales of cotton lying in the compound of the Forbes Cotton Press at Godapdev was noticed at 5 a.m. this morning. The fire Brigades from Byculla and Chinchpokli repaired to the scene but before their arrival the people of the mill brought the fire under control. The cause of the fire and the damage to the goods have not yet been ascertained.

THE PARSI SHOOTER CHARGED.

Sub-Inspector Raje placed before Mr. Mehta at the Dadar Police Court Mr. A. T. Mirza charging him with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts are that on the 11th instant Mr. Mirza fired a gun at the mob with the result that one man died on the spot, while another succumbed in the Hospital the next day and two more are detained in the Hospital.

Mr. Godhino for the accused said that Mr. Mirza is 63 years old and was incapable of taking a rash act. Mr. Mirza fired the gun for the safety of his person and property. Taking into consideration the arguments of Mr. Godhino the Magistrate bailed Mr. Mirza in the sum of Rs. 2,000.

The "Pioneer" understands that a consignment of arms intended for the Afghan Government was held up at Bombay pending settlement. It contains a very large quantity of rifles and machine guns of foreign manufacture.

ACCEPT HUSSEIN.

AN APPEAL FROM JEDDAH.

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, March 13.

The following telegrams are published in to-day's "Hamdam".

From Mahomed Ali, son of the Governor of Jeddah to Maulana Abdul Bari of Ferangimahal:—"As a wise, experienced true Mussalman and real friend I advise immediately accepting the Sharif as Khalifa and wiring him promptly and leading Jooma Khutba in his name. Undoubtedly he is the only fit man. Otherwise Mussalmans will be divided and this will lead to worse conditions. Arabia, Hejaz, Mesopotamia, Palestine accept him."

Maulana Abdul Bari has sent the following reply by wire:—"Personally I congratulate the Arabs on achieving their desire in selecting Jameus-khurut Khalifa. The Muslim public would desire selection by plebiscite. The Sharif's case would be strengthened by the proposed world-wide conference. His kindness to His Majesty Abdul Majid and public assurance that the Sharif would prove himself protector of the Holy Places (is assuring?)"

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 13.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Western Hotel, Raisina, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. If a quorum is not available, the adjourned meeting will be held on Sunday the 16th at 8 a.m.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

DESIRE FOR GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, March 12.

Paris.—The left parties have decided that if Government prorogue the Chamber instead of having a general election all the left Senators and deputies shall resign *en bloc* and submit their case to the country. —Reuter.

RECOVERY OF THE FRANC.

LEAFIELD, March 13.

There was a marked improvement in the value of the French Franc in London to-day. At the close of business it stood at 103¼ compared with 112¾ at yesterday's closing. The improvement was attributed partly to credit operations in bills on behalf of the French interests, and partly to the reports that negotiations were far advanced for a loan of some magnitude in parts by the British banks. The recovery of the French franc brightened the general atmosphere of the foreign exchange market.

Belgian francs closed at 121¾ compared with yesterday's closing price of 121¼ and the Italian lire improve. Sterling exchange on New York was also stronger. This better tone was reflected on the stock exchange, notably in foreign bonds. The French rates were the feature, both five per cents and four per cents showing important rises.—B.O.W

LOAN TO FRANCE.

LONDON, March 13.

New York.—The French loan is fully secured by gold in the vaults of the Banque de France, which is acting for the French Government, and will be used to stabilise French exchange and for other purposes. It is understood that the duration of the loan is for one year. The statement does not mention the exact amount of the loan or the rate of interest but quotes the Governor of the Banque as having given a pledge that complete measures will be taken to better the financial situation.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when the report of the Committee for removing the difference existing in the Town Duty Refund Rules for exports by rail and by sea was discussed for some length of time. The Committee had recommended that all exporters should be put on the same level, but an amendment was moved, and was supported on behalf of Indian Merchants' Chamber, to refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration. This was accepted. The Commissioner's proposals regarding the Loan Works Budget received some attention at the hands of members. The Corporation was promised a detailed report by the Commissioner shortly and in the meantime the members were asked to consider in detail the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme and the Mahim Scheme. Full report of the meeting will appear to-morrow.

MEETING OF MADANPURA-AGRIPADA MUSLIMS.

A largely attended meeting of Madanpura-Agripada Muslims was held at Agripada on the 12th instant at 9 p.m., Seth Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri presided.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of Madanpura-Agripada Muslims appoints Seth Haji Ismail Nakhuda, Mr. Mohomed Ayub Munshi Ishak Contractor, Mr. Nur Mohomed Lal Mohomed Bangi and Mr. Jumman Imam Bukhsh as Trustees of the Arabs' Masjid and its newly purchased ground with power to make Trust deeds and complete the sale of the purchased ground.

Moved by Mr. Mohomed Usman.

Seconded by Haji Mohomed Hakim Haji Din Mahomed.

(2) This meeting of Madanpura-Agripada Muslims appoints the following committee and authorises it to collect funds to complete the sale of the newly purchased ground and extend and rebuild the Arabs' Masjid:

(1) Seth Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri, President; (2) Haji Mohomed Hakim Haji Din Mohomed, Secretary; (3) Mr. Budhoo Sardar, Treasurer; (4) Seth Abdur Razak Haroon Nakhuda; (5) Mr. Mohomed Ishak Sardar; (6) Mr. Mistri Hakimullah; (7) Mr. Azimullah Sirdar; (8) Mr. Debmir Mukadam; (9) Moulvi Abdur Razak and (10) Mr. Mohomed Usman.

Moved by Munshi Mod Hanif.

Seconded by Munshi Mazher.

We are asked to state that a Hindi weekly entitled the "Mahatma" will be published in Bombay in the second week of April.

The "Pioneer" understands that an informal conference is to be held at Delhi next week to consider the question of broadcasting in India and in particular to formulate views on certain definite aspects of the problem as applied to this country.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SHINX LEAGUE.

RANGERS (5) BEAT PROCTOR Y.M.C.A. (0)

Thursday's "A" Division fixture between the Proctor Y.M.C.A. and the Rangers was totally a one-sided affair and resulted in a win for the latter by the substantial margin of five goals to nil. From the very commencement of the League the Proctor Young Men have shown very poor hockey by merit of which they should have been put in the second division. A win for the Rangers was a forgone conclusion. The game deserves no other description save that the Rangers did as they liked throughout the play and at times their forwards indulged in playing to the gallery. Three goals were shot within ten minutes from the bully-off. Sequeira, D'Eurgh and M. Powell respectively being responsible for them. The two goals in the latter half were both shot by D'Cunha the Rangers' inside left.

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.

All-Bandra vs. G. I. P. Parel.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

BENGALI YOUNG MEN ENTER.

The Hon. Secretary of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament sends the following for publication.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the Bengali Youngmen's Association, Lucknow, were unfortunately omitted from the draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament (forpers). The misunderstanding occurred through receiving a telegraphic money order on the 6th March from Lucknow on account of the entry fee and later, receiving a letter from the Lucknow Youngmen's Association, saying they regretted their inability to enter their team. It was naturally thought that the Bengali Youngmen's Association, Lucknow and the Lucknow Youngmen's Association were one and the same. Under the circumstances, the Bengali Youngmen's Association being the runners up last year, it has been decided to re-draw the tournament proper. The re-draw will be made in the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday, 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m. when all representatives of teams competing are invited to be present.

CONDER TENNIS.

The Conder Tennis Tournament will commence on the Y.M.C.A. Courts to-day. Al together 20 pairs have entered the contest.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES AT 5 P.M.

Shiva Rao and Kamat vs. Sinclair and Hodgkinson.

Kothari and Kalavera vs. Motilal and Another.

Tyabji and Tyabji vs. Sutton and Cunningham.

Patel and Patel vs. Samba Murti and Another.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 12.

The following are the results of the Cup re-plays:—

Cardiff nil, Manchester City one; Burnley three, Swindon one.

The following matches were played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chelsea nil, West Bromwich nil; Aston Villa two, Arsenal one; Bolton four, Liverpool one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City nil, Clapton Orient nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section):—Gillingham two, Merthyr one. (Northern Section):—Wrexham two, Lincoln one.

The following are the Scottish Cup re-plays:—

Ayr United nil, Airdrieonians nil; Partick one, Hibernians one.

The following matches were played in the Scottish League:—

Hamilton three, Aberdeen nil; Falkirk four, Third Lanark one.

The following is the draw for the semi final round of the Scottish Cup to be played on March 22nd:—

Aberdeen vs. Hibernians or Partick (at Dundee); Falkirk vs. Ayr or Airdrieonians (at Celtic Park, Glasgow).

In the final of the Inter-Hospitals Rugby Football Cup to-day, St. Bart's beat King's College by fourteen points to six.

In the Rugby Football match to-day, Portsmouth Services beat Bristol by six points to three.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Mar. 12.—Colonel J. Whitehead of the Indian army has been appointed aid-de-camp to the King.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir H. Oliver replaces De Robeck as Commander of the Atlantic Fleet. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour replaces Sir H. Oliver in second sea-lordship.—Reuter.

Chicago.—Dempsey has announced that he will meet Firpo in a return match on

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924.

A WARNING.

We very much regret to have to say that we can see no hope whatever of adequate relief being afforded by the public to the starving mill-workers. We have already given it as our opinion that it is useless to appeal to the heart or conscience of the Bombay mill-owners as it would be to appeal to the heart or conscience of a stone. If we may judge from comments in the Press of Europe, their reputation as employers is already far from enviable in the world, and it is not going to be improved by their behaviour in the present lock-out. They would doubtless scoff at the idea of charity, and have shown that they will yield no more than they are forced to give. But there is one thing which, it seems to us, they can and should be made to do, and that is to pay off the men who wish to be paid off at once That would tend a little to relieve the situation, and for the rest we think that Government might well at such a crisis approach the Legislative Council for a vote of money sufficient to give adequate relief, which would not be refused. Everyone is feeling that the case for the workers was very weakly put before the Inquiry Committee, and that the decision of the said Committee might have been reversed with proper advocacy. Mr. Shamdasani's letter on the subject of the "bonus", which we publish elsewhere, suggests that the Committee took a wrong direction of inquiry. Is it impossible to re-commit the case and undertake a fresh inquiry on the line suggested?

The burning down of mills is indefensible by whomsoever it may be committed. We hope that the authorities will narrowly investigate the origin of these crimes, and will bring the guilty persons to account with full publicity, however wealthy or commercially important they may prove to be. In this they will have support from the insurance companies. If the workers have been guilty we cannot excuse, much less defend them, upon any ground. Wanton destruction of property, with every other form of violence, we utterly condemn. We are very sorry for the sufferings of the workers, we uphold their cause as that of the hungry against the greedy, of God against Mammon. But we say that every man among them who indulges or incites to violence is a traitor to their cause and stands condemned not only before public opinion, but before his fellow-workers, whose faces he has blackened, whose cause he has debased and made untenable. When, in reply to the arrogant and heartless challenge of the employers in the general lock-out, the men declared that they would sooner perish than give up what they esteem their right, they made a manly gesture with which every honest man could sympathise and they pledged themselves to a heroic course of action which, if maintained, would have won general admiration. Many of them have, we know, accepted fully Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence in thought and word and deed, the way of sacrifice and suffering which leads to certain victory if men pursue it faithfully. If they are ready to endure their suffering even to the death, then the gain to Indian labour will be great, because the beauty of their sacrifice would shine out as against the greed and bloated comfort of the employers, and good and evil would be vividly contrasted. Even for a few to turn to violence is to forfeit victory for all, because the issues are confused. Evil has obtained admission to the camp of good, and has betrayed the fighting army to the enemy. If that has happened, then we would advise the men to knuckle under and go back to work. Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the whole Indian nation on account of the misconduct of a few at Chauri Chaura. If violence is present in the ranks of Bombay labour, and the leaders who profess the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi know it, if the fortitude of the workers is not sufficient to endure the hardest of all tests the test of silent suffering with the sight of dear ones suffering around them, if they know they have not strength enough to make the sacrifice, but grow enraged, then there is nothing for them to do but to give up the struggle and go back to work, with a will to purify and discipline themselves and strengthen their resolve against a better opportunity when, with perfect self-control and as a disciplined community, they will be able to achieve a victory which will amaze the world.

KEEP STILL.

A little while ago we published an address presented by some Non-Cooperators of Nagpur to the ambulant Khaddar Committee on its arrival in that city. It was in effect a request to the illustrious leaders who compose that Committee to keep still and try to furnish an example of constructive work, each in his own neighbourhood, instead of rushing round from place to place, exhorting others. It was plain speaking, little likely to prove palatable. It was also unfair to the Committee who were only acting in obedience to the Congress orders. But at the present stage of the national movement and as a general idea it was good advice and necessary. The only way to be a leader in constructive work is to construct; and that cannot be done by people who are seldom in one place for more than twenty-four hours together. Example is, in all things, better than precept; and the example set by many of our leaders, of rushing round the country speechifying, is one which, if generally followed, would lead the Indian nation into whirling chaos. The real leaders in constructive work are those who set a real example in that work. Of these we do not hear much talk, for they are still. The meteor by its rushing brilliance will attract the gaze of multitudes who have no eyes for the fixed star of placid beam, performing its due function in the firmament. We wish our meteoric leaders would keep still, for a few months at any rate, and allow us to regain our sense of true, proportion and of equilibrium:

There do exist to-day in India men of light and leading who are ardently engaged in real constructive work. Nay, there are many such, but they receive comparatively little notice, being mostly stationary. The name which will occur to everyone in this connection is that of Dr. P. C. Ray. The present writer lately had the pleasure of visiting another such—a man who, while presiding over the social life and studies of a budding university, is doing with a hand press printing in English and in Urdu which will compare with the artistic work of European and Egyptian presses; who keeps many handlooms working; and has started other industries such as dyeing, lock-making, electro-plating, and, with a simple apparatus capable of being used in any village, is training Indians to do first class work in them; who has presented to the institution of which he is the head a good library, particularly rich in Oriental books; and has somehow conjured up out of the void a chemical laboratory which wants but little to take rank with those of well established universities. We refer to Khwaja Abdul Majid, the principal or, as he will be called, the *Sheykh-ul-Jamia* of the *Jamia Millia Islamia* (National Muslim University) Aligarh. His every thought, his every effort is devoted to constructive work. He is content with nothing but the best where nation-building is concerned. His joy is in the good results obtained in work for the improvement of his own immediate sphere of influence. Hampered by lack of funds and faced with many obstacles, he and his little band of willing helpers, have none the less achieved a wonderful amount of useful and enduring work by being stationary. If our other leaders, better known and no less gifted, would thus apply their education and their natural gifts and energies to the improvement each of his own neighbourhood, what might not be achieved in this first Gandhi year!

There is another inconvenience entailed by the giratory nature of our leadership: that it is difficult to know where a particular authority, whose advice or warrant may be required, is to be found at a given moment. We have admittedly come to the stage where departments are required for the direction of the various branches of the Congress work. Have we not also reached the stage when such departments ought to have a local habitation so that anyone at any time may know exactly where to find them? Have we not reached the stage when there should be a capital of Nationalist India where all the branches of the National work would be seen in practice at their best, and to which the leading Congress workers of the various provinces could be summoned with expenses paid if there was need for consultation with them, receiving exhortation and instruction ordinarily through the post. A general staff of actual workers could be maintained in the Capital for general organisation and administration, and also for demonstration of the methods most approved. For the site of the national capital we should choose the centre of the most backward and neglected district to be found in India. Each province too could have its capital chosen on the same principle, with the idea of making good the weakest part of the foundation of the national structure. The example of Mahatma Gandhi who, attended by the Ali Brothers, moved about the country tirelessly, exhorting the people to work and rousing such immense enthusiasm, will be quoted against our argument. We reply that Mahatma did not make those tiring journeys as an example which he wished every Indian to follow; and all of us are not Mahatma Gandhis, nor Shaukat Alis, nor Mahommed Alis. The reason of the enthusiasm which Mahatma roused was the people's knowledge of his pure disinterestedness and above all of the solid work for India which he had behind him. The same reasons for enthusiasm to the same degree, do not exist in the case of everyone, and so the ceaseless journeying to small effect becomes a farce. We wish our rotatory leaders would try the good effect of being stationary and engaged in solid work, if only for a month. We believe that most of them would taste a satisfaction till now unknown to them: the satisfaction and the joy of seeing something really done.

INDIA'S PUBLIC DEBT.

In reading through the budget pronouncements of the present Finance Member of the Government of India, the reflection seems to be unavoidable that he appears to be imbued with the correct, orthodox financial understanding; but that he blunders, and that very sadly, because he does not seem to have the necessary courage and ability to rise above the besetting sin infecting his department like a foul disease. Several parts of his latest oration could be adduced as illustrations of this remark, but perhaps none would bring out the point quite so well as the remarks relating to the treatment of public debt, and in consequence the care of national credit. They stamp him, not indeed, as a great financial genius, but as a sound, plodding mechanic in that department, who, however, is weak enough to allow himself to be deflected from his task by other and alien considerations. Of a total debt of 967 odd crores, Sir Basil, after a number of deductions, more or less permissible, regards 806.84 crores as the total of the Central Government debt, which needs provision on a scientific, not haphazard, basis. Of the total, he considers 578. 39 crores as productive debt, and the balance 228.45 crores as unproductive. The provision of sinking fund, or "contribution out of revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt," as Sir Basil in an impulse of originality in financial phrase-mongering, prefers to call it, in the Budget of 1923-24 amounted to 4.52 crores, of which 3.72 crores represented contractual obligation incurred at the time of the debt-contracting, and the remaining 80 lakhs represent a voluntary provision made since 1921-22 for the further and better support of the five per cent. loan.

Sir Basil was decidedly right when he said: "We are clearly in need of some criterion, and we should aim at a regular programme based on stable and well-considered principles, not subject to haphazard changes." But becoming a victim to the besetting sin of his department, he immediately proceeds to misapply his principle. The gross total of the debt, considered against the corresponding total of our commercial assets, could not show him the comfortable position, which would justify him in discontinuing, as he proposes to do in 1924-25, the voluntary contribution of 80 lakhs. For the shibboleth of distinction between the productive and unproductive debt has long since been exposed as the bulk of the productive assets, the railways, are anything but productive in the strictly commercial interpretation of the term. If the principle he lays down were accepted and acted up to by himself, that a Government like that of India "should manage to provide in peace time for the gradual amortisation of all its debt," the reasoning which follows in the next paragraph of the speech, will appear to be fallacious and mischievous, and the conclusion of providing four crores per annum by way of a general sinking fund, would appear to be inadequate in the extreme. For four crores on a total debt charge of 800 crores odd, leaving out the provincial debt, and the debt held in the currency reserve, represent less than half-a-per cent., and a redemption period at that rate of over sixty years. This may be safe for a Government which had no further need for borrowing, whether for productive or unproductive purposes; but for a country situated as India is, and exposed to the danger of wars not of her seeking and to the still more common charge of famines, not to mention the uncontrolled ardour for the so-called productive works of railway expansion, it is unsafe in the last degree to be content with a sinking fund provision of less than half a per cent. This is a mischievous tendency which has led Sir Basil to neglect even the modicum of provision of additional 80 lakhs, that is, over and above the strictly contractual obligations. What is wanted is a proper, scientific provision, regularly made from revenues on a permanent basis, but an equally rigorous watch on the further contraction of debt, no matter on what excuse, and particularly any debt contracted outside India. The present budget is a welcome departure in so far as it avoids any borrowing outside India; but the meticulous exactness and painful precision with which Sir Basil has informed his hearers that the precedent of this year may not be precedent even for that year itself are ominous; and the legislators would do well to obtain more powerful safeguards in this regard, if they would not have the country's credit system undermined and destroyed.

Incidentally, attention may be drawn in this connection to the interest obtained by Government on securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve. These now amount to a considerable lot, and the proceeds of these were employed, in effect, to make good the losses occasioned to India some three years ago in the mad gamble known to history as the sale of reverse councils. Probably that amount is now made good, from India's own saving. The interest still accruing out of these holdings constitutes a natural and considerable fund, which may not unjustly be earmarked for the purpose of debt redemption, or a basis for the permanent sinking fund. A sinking fund is necessarily deceptive, and liable to misuse, as in the classic case of the first English sinking fund under Pitt the younger. But hedged round with suitable conditions, and provided with a reasonable degree of elasticity, as that the fund could, in an extreme emergency, be used, with the consent and authorisation of the Legislature, for ordinary revenue purposes, or that under very extraordinary conditions it might even for a time be suspended,—the suggestion would work wonders for the better building up of the Indian national credit. It is upto Sir Basil Blackett and his advisers or coadjutors, either to give effect to the suggestion or to show cause why, in the technical terminology of law courts, they should not be adjudged guilty of a woeful disregard of their primary duties.

Notes of the Day.

Wanted an Independent Committee.

The debate on the motion for adjournment in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday to discuss the present situation in the city arising out of the mill dispute was as inconsequential as it was unsatisfactory. With more efficient organisation the non-official members would have been able to carry the motion to a division and by defeating the Government would have compelled them to appoint an independent Committee to enquire into the circumstances of the firing which took place on Friday. As it is, the practical outcome of the debate was the reiteration by the Government of their promise to undertake legislation on the basis of the report of the Industrial Disputes Committee. The non-official members had no difficulty in bringing home to the Government their moral responsibility for the present impasse in the city inasmuch as they have allowed this question of legislation to drift so long. As regards the firing on Friday the attitude of official spokesmen was most unsatisfactory and the public feeling in the matter will not be satisfied by the action taken by them, namely, asking for a report from the Police Commissioner. In view of the ugly rumours about the firing to which Mr. Nariman referred and the circumstances relating to it which Mr. Jayakar mentioned, the public can only be satisfied that the firing was resorted to in self-defence by the findings of an independent Committee.

Exit Venizelos.

While the circumstances that have led to the latest political crisis in Greece are somewhat difficult to understand, it seems clear at any rate that the tide of public opinion in the country is again running strong against Venizelos and his royalist clique. He has quietly surrendered the reins of power and quitted the country—one devoutly hopes, for good. Though probably there is no "cleverer" living politician in Greece to-day than Venizelos, Greece as well as Europe would be much happier for the absence of such politicians. The last war brought into the lime-light many strange personalities in Europe, but none more sinister than this Greek adventurer. One does not recollect how many revolutions the wheel of his fortune has made since the outbreak of war. It would be unfair, however, to place all the blame, or even the major portion of it, for the misfortunes of his country, at Venizelos' door. One may believe genuinely that in his own way he loves his country and its people passionately. But for all that, as we have said, Greece would be far happier for the elimination of his influence for good. He is a politician of the soulless variety with whom the last war made us very familiar, but who, fortunately, are rapidly disappearing one after another from the stage of Europe. As will be seen from Reuter's cable, the new Greek Government has extended its hand of fellowship to Soviet Russia, a gesture which the latter has not been slow to reciprocate. One hopes that a new era of peace, progress and good-will towards all neighbours is really about to dawn in Greece.

Dadabhai Statue.

The only excuse hitherto made by the Secretary of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee for depriving the Indian artists of the opportunity of preparing his statue has been that the price "given by all Indian artists" is beyond the means of the Committee. The correspondence on the subject, already published, has shown that the statement by the Secretary contradicts obvious facts. The price was not given by "all the artists." The statement is, therefore, neither an explanation nor a justification of the action of the Committee. It is an excuse and a very sorry excuse. If Mr. Narottamdas is not prepared to share, as Secretary, the blame for the decision of the Committee he ought to have placed the matter immediately before the Committee. Has he done so? If he has why has he, uptil now, kept silent over it? If there is a Committee it should be discovered by now. It is not a question of "patronage", it is one of national self-respect. If "all Indian artists" were approached, why are their names kept a mystery? The game of hide-and-seek between the Committee and its Secretary is deplorable. The subscribers to the memorial and the public in whose name the Committee acts are entitled to fair-play, if not respect. The unwarranted insults to the public and to the artists are not by any means tolerable. If the Committee still professes to respect the memory of the great patriot, its course of action should be obvious.

Reform in Hyderabad State.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has just issued a *firman* appointing a Committee to report on the advisability of extending the membership of the Hyderabad Legislative Council. That the Committee has been asked to submit its report within a month is, we take it, an indication of the keen desire of His Exalted Highness to introduce the reform. But the reform does not go far if it is only the membership that is extended. What is required is to give to the Legislative Council, elected on as wide a franchise as possible, real powers of effective general and financial control over the administration. A Committee, it will be recollected, was appointed many months ago by His Exalted Highness to frame a scheme of constitutional reforms for the State. Whether the Committee has submitted its report and what its recommendations are is not known. The demand of His Exalted Highness for the restoration of Berar and his offer of provincial autonomy to the latter have naturally strengthened the claim of the people of Hyderabad for an effective share in the administration of their State.

POLL TAX CAMPAIGN IN KENYA.

(BY BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI)

The movement started by our people in Kenya known as the Non-payment of Poll Tax movement is full of great significance not only to the Indian population in Kenya, but to the African population as well. It must be clearly understood that the whole future of the African race hangs on the final settlement of the Indian problem in Kenya. In spite of all the solemn declarations that have been made from time to time by the responsible officials in England regarding the welfare and trusteeship of the Natives the fact remains that the White Settlers of Kenya are the greatest exploiters of the African races and they intend to keep these races in a state of semi-slavery as long as they can. In this they have the sympathy and support of the present Government of Kenya. The White settlers and administrators of Kenya know it fully well that it is the Indian who stands in their way as an obstacle. It is the undesirable Indian who comes and frustrates their plans. This explains the great anxiety of the Whites to restrict and ultimately stop the immigration of Indians into Kenya altogether. Whatever may be the settlement of the Indian Problem in Kenya one thing is quite certain. The White exploiters are not going to have an easy time of it in future in Africa. General Smuts may try his utmost to keep the colour line intact or Major Gragon may do his worst to steal the limbs of the Natives it is impossible to stop the awakening of the African races. The day is fast approaching—much faster perhaps than the Whites of Africa suppose—when the Africans will realise the incalculable harm done to them by the European land grabbers in Africa. It is in this direction that the significance of the Indian movement for Non-payment of Poll Tax lies. When an African sees his *Bana-Kooba* his superior going to jail he will naturally get some courage to stand up for his rights.

A political gesture.

There are certain things about this Poll Tax campaign which should be made quite

(Continued on page 8.)

FRIDAY KHUTBA.

ABDUL MAJID'S NAME TO BE MENTIONED.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Khilafat Committee, has issued a circular to all concerned that pending settlement of the Khilafat question with Angora Khalifa Abdul Majid's name should be mentioned in the *Khutba* in Friday prayers.

EX-KHALIFA IN SWITZERLAND.

RESIDENCE ALLOWED CONDITIONALLY.

LONDON, March 13.

Berne.—The Federal Council has not yet decided whether any conditions should be attached to a prolonged stay of the ex-Khalif in Switzerland. Meanwhile, the ex-Khalif is allowed to reside in Territot on the understanding that he abstains from political or religious propaganda.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN PRINCES IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, March 13.

Buda Pest.—To-day three princes of the Ottoman family arrived here with their families from Constantinople. Prince Abdul Kadir, second son of Sultan Abdul Hamid, declared that he intended to reside in Hungary.

OFFER OF KHILAFAT TO HUSSEIN.

LONDON, March 12.

Jerusalem.—King Hussein has accepted the Caliphate from the Palestine delegates.—Reuter.

WHY HE ACCEPTS KHALIFATE.

LONDON, March 13.

Hussein bases his acceptance of the Khalifate on expediency as regards the Moslem cause and the present state of the world affairs which "have forced him to accept this added burden in the service of the Moslems of all nations with whom he hopes to co-operate for the peace of the world."

Hussein pities rather than blames the Turks for the banishment of the Sultan, and offers an asylum to the scattered Turkish Royal family.—Reuter.

MOSLEM COUNCIL'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 12.

Jerusalem.—The Moslem Supreme Council here has informed Reuter that the Khalifate was offered to Hussein on the condition that he used his best endeavours to establish constitutional independent Governments in all the Arab-speaking countries under the Khalifate.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT AND BRITAIN.

QUESTION RE REFUGE TO EX-KHALIF

LONDON, March 12.

In the Commons to-day Lord Crienton Stuart asked whether Government, in view of a great number of His Majesty's Mahommedan subjects, would offer ex-caliph Abdul Medjid residence and refuge within the Empire.

Mr. MacDonald said that he had nothing to add to his reply of March 10th which at present must be held to apply to all questions arising from the decision of the Turkish Government regarding the Khalifate.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BELIEFS.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP BEHIND ANGORA

LONDON, March 12.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent referring to the abolition of the Khalifate and to the bills that are being prepared for the suppression of the Occumenical Patriarchate and the Grand Rabbinate says that he has received extraordinary information which, having regard to its source, is undiscardable, to the effect that this campaign against all beliefs is being financed to a certain extent by an international group with far-flung ramifications. The same financial group may even seek to demoralise the Indian Moslems by insidious propaganda.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

POSTPONED TO 19TH MARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

The Central Khilafat Committee meeting which was announced to be held in Calcutta on 16th March has been postponed to 19th and 20th March.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

18521

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

FARCICAL DISCUSSIONS ON DEMANDS.

LENGTHY SPEECHES END IN WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, March 13.

The normal annual farce of discussion on demands for grands is proceeding smoothly. The Independent and Liberal members are moving nominal reductions under this head or that usually of Rs. 100 making lengthy and dull speeches in which the Swarajists members occasionally join using stronger adjectives than their non-Swarajists colleagues and proclaiming their opposition to the system of administration. The official members or Secretaries in charge of department concerned smilingly reply, promise to be sympthetic to any demand, grant everything in principle and undermine it in detail. But the members somehow or other manage to feel satisfied or become convinced by the replies and are impressed by the sympathetic tone and withdraw their motions. This afternoon's debate on the Home Department is a typical case which illustrates the prevailing conditions and atmosphere. Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved for a reduction of the demand under sub-head Home Department by Rs. 100. He asked for an assurance that the Assembly would be consulted before the recommendations of the Lee Commission whose appointment was made over its head are put into force and spoke about the Moplah and political prisoners. Dr. Gour borrowing Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's joke of the last year said that the Home Member was getting thin and Mr. Chatterjee getting fat so that evidently a reshuffling of portfolios was essential with a view to assign more responsible posts to the Indian Members. Like Pt. Malaviya he suggested that the portfolio of the Home Membership should be assigned to an Indian. Mr. Sanmukhum Chetty also touched upon the question of political prisoners and dwelt on Dr. Naidu's case, condemned the cowardice Government officials who made baseless insinuations against him and pronounced the Government in India to be a semi-civilised Government in respect of its prison system. Dr. S. K. Dutta instanced two specific grievances against the Home Department. He enquired the reason of the increase in the estimate of the publicity bureau, asked why it sent cables costing thousands of rupees to England and questioned the purpose of the Bureau. Why Government should organise propaganda in peace time, he enquired and said he met in America a paid agent of the Government who made propagandist speeches. His other complaint was about police regulations regarding people entering India. Returing from Ceylon he was examined while the Australians were let off because as the police officer remarked the "foreigners" and Indians were to be watched. Why are Indians treated as foreigners in their own country and selected for differential treatment? He indignantly asked.

Pandit Malaviya demanded a reduction in the pay of the Executive Councillors and condemned the existence of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and abuse of Section 144.

CHARACTER OF OFFICIAL REPLY.

I described in detail these points to show the character of Sir M. Hailey's reply. Sir Malcolm severely ignored Dr. Datta's reference to a paid hireling in America or to the Police regulations. He had not a word to say about the proposal of reducing the salaries or reshuffling the portfolios. As regards an Indian being made the Home Member, he complacently observed that it made no difference since the Executive Government at Delhi is a composite one. As for the abuse of Section 144 or the emergency law he reminded Pt. Malaviya that at the time Dr. Sapru was the Law Member and not a European colleague. Had it not been for Pt. Malaviya's eliciting that it is the Home Department which is responsible for law and order, a fact which the Home Member admitted with some gusto to conceal his failure at making a scapegoat of Dr. Sapru, the Assembly would have carried a different impression. On the Lee Commission he promised to consult the Assembly, but told it that it could not limit statutory or constitutional powers of the Secretary of State to issue orders, while the subject of political prisoners he brushed aside by saying on the one hand that political prisoners in England were not treated as well as Mr. Chetty tried to make out and on the other hand Government rules were as liberal as the rules regarding these prisoners obtaining in England.

SWARAJISTS' PATHETIC CONDITION.

I leave it to the readers to imagine how any member could withdraw his motion after a reply of this character, but Mr. Ramachandra Rao did do so. Perhaps he had not the courage to risk a division after resorting to sabotage with regard to the Swarajist programme as the Independents had done. At any rate the Swarajists are in a bewildering and pathetic condition. They are prohibited from moving nominal reductions which is not bad, but they are not prohibited from taking part in the discussion initiated by their colleagues. Some of their members occasionally stray into the house and speak at division time, have satisfaction of crying no to every demand, though the cry is solitary and in the wilderness. Officially they are supposed to be indifferent to the budget. Actually the budget will pass by the formal consent of the Assembly to which they belong and which they had come to wreck. The Swarajist policy needs, therefore, to be reconsidered and re-interpreted in the light of the recent hap-

(Continued on page 9.)

FIRING AT JAITO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER JUSTIFIED.

REPORT OF THE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

The report is issued of Mr. Balwant Singh, bar-at-law, of the Punjab Civil Service, Magistrate of the first class, who was deputed to enquire into the incidents that took place at Jaito on the 21st February, 1924.

Under the orders of the local Government I have held an enquiry into the unfortunate incidents that took place on the 21st of February 1924, at Jaito in Nabha State in connection with the arrival of Shahidi Jathas of 500 men with the announced object of resuming the alleged interrupted Akhand Path in Gurudwara Rangsar. I have examined so many as 56 witnesses including the Administrator of Nabha State, Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, the President and two members of the Faridkote Council of Regency, the military officers in charge of operations that day, Lt.-Colonel J. C. Coldstream, D.C. Ferozepore, Lt.-Col. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, several raises and villagers of Nabha State and some Akali members of the Shahidi Jatha.

Before going into evidence given by witnesses it may be explained here that a batch of about 25 Akalis is being daily arrested by the Nabha State authorities at Jaito on their way to Gurudwara to resume Akhand Path. They are usually non-violent in their character, but the declared object of the Shahidi Jatha as its name implies, was a different one. It was to enter the Gurudwara and to resume Akhand Path at all costs and not to sheepishly surrender themselves like other Akalis to usual arrests only on their way to Gurudwara and even if they are once turned out they should again and again come and in attempt, they would even go to the extent of losing their lives. So the object of the Jatha was unusually strong and a different one. At least it is obvious enough that a marked distinction did really exist.

From the evidence on record it seems that the announcement of formation of such a jatha was indeed great news for the Akali public and for people. It was an opportunity for the daring ones to come to the forefront, get themselves, enlisted in the ranks of the jatha and to do something practically. It was also welcome news for the extremist section of the Congress as is shown by the presence of Professor Gidwani and Dr. Kitchlew with the Jatha. So the arrival of such a jatha naturally attracted large crowds at every halting place all along their way to Jaitho. Some of them brought sweets and refreshments for them, others came as mere spectators paid their *darshan* to the jatha and went away, but many more accompanied them, encouraged them and openly declared their intention of using force against those who happened to intercept the onward march of the Shahidi Jatha. A number of the Shahidi Jatha, Jagat Singh, relates the incident of an offer of a subsidy of 500 men to the jatha. There is evidence to show that at Harike Patan the Droli Jatha visited the Shahidi Jatha, but they were told to go away and replied that they would go away then but would join the Shahidi Jatha either at Lande or Bargari. It appears that at Lande a large number of the Droli Jatha arrived including many who had visited Harike Patan. In a Dewan held there in the evening a member of the Droli Jatha is said to have addressed the Shahidi Jatha saying that he had brought 500 men for their safety but the Shahidi Jatha must arrange for their food in their "langar" which was separate from that which was provided for the ordinary people coming to see the jatha and which had up till then been exclusively used by the members of the Shahidi Jatha, accordingly the Shahidi Jatha fed them in their "langar." Further there is also evidence that on their way from Bargari to Jaito the chief jathadar halted the Jatha and addressed the Droli Jatha that time for their work had come. There is evidence to show that the Shahidi Jatha instead of proceeding to Samalsar according to their published programmes went to Lande village in Moge Thesil to which the principal members of the Droli Jatha belong apparently with the object of obtaining help of all sorts from the members of the Droli Jatha Lt.-Col. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, states that he received reports from the Thesildar of Moge after the Jatha had left its last camp in Ferozepore District that the Droli men had left with the Shahidi Jatha and some of them were armed wih revolvers.

A NOISY MOB.

In spite of the statement that they were so mixed up with the crowd that it was to distinguish them from others, there is overwhelming evidence to show that they were really the leaders of the most noisy yelling and disorderly majority of mob following the Jatha. Ultimately at Bargari in Faridkot territory, last halting place of the Jatha, the number of mob swelled up between 8 to 10 thousand. There is evidence to show that at Bargari a large number of men belonging to Nabha State waited upon the Shahidi Jatha to reason with them and to dissuade them from coming in such large numbers and in that military formation. Mr. Izat Eai, a member of the Faridkot Council and other witnesses state that the mob after they had left Bargari armed themselves with "Tambas" (cudgels) freshly lopped off from trees. On the other side the Nabha State officials were making preparation for the reception of the jatha. Their arrangements, as is stated by Mr. Wilson-Johnston, were all for the convenient handling of these 500 men and their sewadars which were expected to be not more than 200 to 300 by splitting them into small parties by the use of barbed wires and barriers in order to facilitate their arrest. Even in spite of the various re-

(Continued on page 10.)

SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A fairly large meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon in Marwadi Vidyalaya. Lady Cowasji Jehangir presided.

The President in her speech said that they had met there for one step further, one more right to ask. The great war had taught one lesson. It had done no good to either the Victors or the Vanguished but it had done good to women, for it proved to the world and to the men that they were physically and mentally fit to do public work. The women had done work in the munition factories, had driven motor lorries up hill and down dale with shots flying round them, nursed the wounded and carried secret dispatches. After the war they were given the franchise and the right to sit in Parliament. There were already eight women there. Women had got the franchise in some provinces and they wanted that those who were capable should not be debarred from giving their share of public work just because of their sex. If the women insisted she was sure the Government would see their way to remove the sex disqualification.

Mrs. H. A. Tata said that the object of the meeting was to express the opinion and desire of the women of Bombay regarding the admission of Indian women in the Legislative and Imperial Councils, because the rules of the Reform Act prevented women to be the members of the Councils, either by election or nomination.

Women in India took active interest in educational, social and political matters. They voted at election times in large numbers and there would therefore be no harm in removing the sex disqualification from the rules which debar women from being members of the Assembly. It was the experience of all the civilized countries that in the deliberations of the Legislatures, the presence of a few women was necessary and useful for the general welfare of the country. As they knew that the political progress of both the sexes should go together for the development of the country. It was the experience of the advanced countries of the world that women could well represent the important interests of children and her sex if equal opportunities were given them. Without women in the Councils the Councils could not be really democratic or representative. If women were fit to give votes or to exercise the franchise they were equally suitable to represent their sex in order to assure their position and safeguard the interests of women and children. It was worthwhile to encourage women as it would be a great advantage to have in the Councils women members to represent the cause of women.

The need of the country called for the energies of all its citizens and it was hoped that there would be no unnecessary delay in removing the obstacles. The late war had evoked liberal forces which had been instrumental in emancipating the womanhood of the whole world. With democratic ideas national efficiency increased and it required the co-operation of both the sexes. Concluding Mrs. Tata said that it was a great chance which had come to Government to straighten up this incomplete reform and hoped that it would use every endeavour to secure the reform and remove the bar regarding the admission of women to the Councils, as their demand was reasonable and no harm would thereby result. She then put the following resolution before the meeting:—

"This meeting of the women of Bombay requests H. E. the Governor to recommend to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, to revise the rules of the Reform Act which disqualify women from membership of the Legislative and Imperial Councils, and to amend them in such a manner as will enable women to become members of Councils.

Dilshad Begum Sahiba in seconding the resolution recalled the history of Chand Bibi, Noor Jehan, etc., who had given material help to men in the administration of the country.

Mrs. H. Hodgkinson in supporting said that they had assembled to voice the claim of women to full political recognition and she felt sure that their representations would meet with success. Had there been women in the Bombay Council in its February Sessions the bill for the Protection of Children would doubtless have been carried.

Mrs. Jayakar, Mrs. S. Tyabji, Miss L. Contractor also spoke in support of the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Miss M. Tata then put forward the second resolution which was:—"This meeting authorises the President to send copies of the resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, The Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India."

This was seconded by Mrs. Goolbai Doctor and passed unanimously.

Dr. Miss Mistri moved the last resolution.

That this meeting sends its congratulations to Miss Margaret Bondfield on her appointment, as the first woman to receive Ministerial office in Parliament"

Miss Adenwala seconded and unanimously carried.

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting dissolved.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

RS. 25,000 GRANTED TO EUROPEAN SCHOOL.

The budget demands being over, the rigidity of attendance over the loyalists and official supporters by the power that be seems to have been relaxed as was witnessed on Thursday in the Bombay Legislative Council. The budget demands were much more important to the official bench than anything else on the agenda, and this having been passed unscathed and untouched from their point of view, most of the official henchmen and supporters have been given leave passes, so to say, for the present. The Government Bills and non-official resolutions are bagatelle to the Government bench for the consideration of the former could conveniently be postponed for three months or more, and the resolutions even if they are passed are only "recommendations" to the Government. The whole of Thursday was, therefore, marked by absence of many members and from those who were present some were seen dozing in their seats and some spending their time in the library. The day was, therefore, passed in the discussion of dry and dreary matters of Government business comprising supplementary demands which were readily granted, except one, and the introduction of Government Bills. At the fag end of the day only one Bill was however introduced for the first reading and that too was thrown out without any ceremony in a few minutes. There was some lively discussion in regard to the sanction of a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Bishop High School of Poona, and the Hon. Home Member was induced by Mr. Jayker to accede to the general sense of the House by reducing the demand to Rs. 25,000 to which he agreed but not before Mr. Nariman gave some hard hits on the so-called poverty of Europeans and the racial prejudice created by the Reforms Act.

From to-day private business (resolutions) will be taken in hand and by evening or to-morrow there is a possibility of Mr. Nariman's resolution coming before the Council recommending the Government to remove the ban on Mr. B. G. Horniman's return to India.

GRANT FOR BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The proceedings commenced with demands for supplementary grants. The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) moved for a provision of Rs. 50,000 for part payment of a building grant to the Bishop's High School, Poona. An explanatory note stated that the present buildings of the school were considered to be both totally inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose of a progressive school. In recent years the number of boys had been growing and additions and alterations to the school building were urgently required. Plans and estimates were prepared. It was estimated that roughly Rs. one lac would be required for the purpose. The Bishop's High School was an aided Government school.

The authorities were unable to meet the cost of the additions and alterations proposed for the school building and it had therefore been decided to sanction as a building grant the full amount required and pay in advance Rs. 50,000 only in the current year as a part payment of the grant.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (West Sind) moved an amendment that the amount be reduced by Rs. 25,000. He said no case had been made out to treat this as a special case and advised the Home Member not to press for the full amount, as it might raise a racial question, which he deprecated.

Sir Maurice Hayward said the matter would not raise a racial question as there were several instances before when full grants had been made to Indian schools.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay South) said it was the Reforms Act that had created racial prejudice by making European education a reserved subject in charge of a member of the Executive Council, instead of placing in the charge of the Indian Minister of Education. This showed distrust of the Indian Minister of Education, and entertained a feeling that European interests would not be safe-guarded at his hands.

The European community of Poona, he said, was comparatively richer than other Indian communities and spent their money in luxury gymkhana and polo, etc. He failed to see why they should not bear the expense of education too. If the Council sanctioned the amount it would be tantamount to putting a premium on the wrong conduct of that community.

Mr. M. R. Jayker (Bombay University) urged the Home Member to reduce the amount to Rs. 25,000/- as it was the general sense of the House and to avoid racial feeling.

The Hon. Home Member agreed to the suggestion and the amendment was carried.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Hon. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) then moved for a grant of Rs. 2,80,000 for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. An explanatory note showed that the institute found itself unable to complete its new buildings at Matunga in 1922 and Government was asked to provide Rs 6,50,000/. After very careful consideration Government sanctioned last year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs and provided Rs. 2,80,000 under "clause 5 of the provincial advances and loan accounts" in the current year's budget. As it had not been possible to provide for interest and sinking fund charges (which would amount to Rs. 19.748 per annum) in the budget of the institute, this budget could be balanced only by the loan of Rs. 2,80,000 being converted by Government into a free grant. Without this concession the Board of the Institute expressed their inability to make two ends meet. Moreover they had still to find Rs. 90,000 to complete the new buildings. In these circumstances Government considered that a further grant of Rs. 2,80,000 should be made to the Institute instead of a loan of that amount to enable it to carry on.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved an amendment that the provision be reduced by Rs. 80,000. He deprecated the system of converting a loan into a grant, which he said ought not to be encouraged.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Hon Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah then moved the first reading of Bill No. VI of 1924.—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915.

The statement of objects and reasons of this Bill was as under:—

Under section 2 (a) of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, "local authority" means a municipality or where there is no municipality, a committee appointed for a notified area under Chapter XIV of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, as modified by Bombay Act I of 1915 and does not include a village panchayat. The result is that a town planning scheme cannot be made for villages which have panchayats under Bombay Act IX of 1920.

The Bill makes the necessary provision for these cases.

Mr. S. S. Dev, (West Khandesh) opposed the first reading on the ground that village panchayat was included under the local authority.

The bill was thrown out in the first reading without going to division. The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

STARVING MILL STRIKERS.

TOUCHING SIGHT AT RELIEF CENTRE.

NO MONEY TO FEED HUNGRY MOUTHS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILANTHROPISTS

The situation in the mill area is growing worse every hour. The men are starving now and no help has been given them up till now. There seems to be a general impression among the public and the rich men that by feeding the men, or rather by not allowing them to die from sheer starvation, they will only be strengthening the hands of the men and make them more and more resolved to stay away from their work. That is a wrong impression and even if the impression is right, the public if it has a spark of sympathy and pity for the starving men cannot withhold help at this stage. What was the sight one saw at the Damodar Thakersey Hall on Wednesday and Thursday? It was a huge crowd of more than five thousand men on both days gathered there for four annas worth of food stuffs for each and even this small assistance could not be given them for want of public support. Hitherto the public has not given a single pice to help the starving men, women and children, and the strikers have been dragging on a precarious, semi-starved, and miserable existence all these days, without the slightest assistance from the public.

On Thursday morning the people who were given small doles on the previous day and were told that they would be given similar doles yesterday, came there in large numbers. There were about five thousand persons altogether, men, women and children in a starving condition. Even women and children bore on their faces signs of starvation, and yet strange to say they were sent away disappointed. The Strikers' Relief Committee has not been able to do anything in the way of assistance to these men. However, on Thursday morning some five thousand men came to the Workmen's Institute. The Social Service League workers, it appears seeing such a large crowd got an attack of "nerves" and barred and bolted the doors of the Institute and would not face the men, fearing physical harm. The crowd asked for the doors to be opened, but the men inside would not. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala succeded overnight in inducing the different Labour Unions, with which he is connected, to give a sum of about Rs. 400 to their comrades in the mill industry and he wanted to give as much help to the men waiting outside as he possibly could. But the Social Workers said they would give help either to five thousand men, or none at all. There was much wrangling, and they asked that Mr. Jhabvala should see the whole "business" through by waiting there till the thing was finished. But Mr. Jhabvala however, could not spend all the money he had got on Thursday, as he wanted to reserve something for the morrow. Finally, it was decided to send the men away empty handed. Mr. Jhabvala went to the strikers waiting outside and told them that no help could be given that day, and the poor fellows got bitterly disappointed. They asked why in that case they were called there at all, and that was natural enough! It is the intention of Mr. Jhabvala to distribute something to women and children on Friday, and he wants to interest other unions to contribute something towards the funds. That was the tragedy enacted near the Labour Hall on Thursday.

A CRISIS REACHED.

It appears that the starvation has made the men desperate and matters have reached a crisis. Some of the men are even anxious to go back to their mills and thus earn something. The arrangements for the payment of their January wages have not yet been made. The rumour was that notices would be put up at the mill gates to that effect, but so far that has not been done. But the men cannot remain in this condition any longer. They are unable to go to their homes in the villages for they have not the money to pay for the steamer or railway fares. In these circum-

(Continued on next page).

GOVT. DEFEAT.

ISSUE NOT VITAL.

LONDON, March 13.

A Reuter wireless message states that the Government motion to suspend the eleven o'clock rule to the debate on the Navy estimate was defeated to-day by 234 votes to 200; but the defeat is not regarded as vital. —Reuter.

STARVING MILL STRIKERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

stances all that they can do now is to remain in Bombay and wait for further developments, whether they like it or not. But the people of Bombay seem to be resolved to see that no help is given to the starving men!

There were no disturbances in the Mill area on Thursday, and everything was quiet. The patience and the forbearance of the large labour force under the present desperate and provoking conditions appear to be more than superhuman. But everything has its limit, and it is now being reached.

WORKERS LEAVE FOR COUNTRY.

In the meantime those who can afford are going out of Bombay in a hurry, as conditions here are almost impossible for them. Many are leaving even when they cannot afford to do so, and smuggle themselves in boats and trains. At most of the big railway stations there is a rush of strikers, and they generally manage to secure seats for themselves by scrambling into the carriages. The authorities are not able to cope with the situation, except by winking at the whole thing. They simply get into the carriages, whether the railway people wish it or not. Some times they get on the top of the gas cylinders, which every train carries separately. Most of these men are from Northern India and there appears to be an anxiety, and a very real one in this case, to get out of the city at all costs. They have no money at all either to pay for their fares or for anything else. The steamers also carry their quota and many men manage to smuggle themselves to the coastal districts from where they come to Bombay, and most of them are in a most pitiable condition. As stated often matters have reached a breaking point, and the limit of the men's endurance has been reached. They have suffered starvation all this time quietly, patiently, and without any complaint, and now that the people of Bombay have not come to their aid they are going out of Bombay in despair, forlorn and miserable.

WORKERS' APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

The following letter was sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

"Ramchandra Hejib's House,
Arthur Road Naka,
Chinchpokli, Bombay.
13th March 1924.

To
The Private Secretary
To H. E. The Governor,
Government House, Walkeshwar.

Dear Sir,

As stated in my last letter, a deputation of mill workers waited on Tuesday on the Director of the Labour Office at the Old Customs House and discussed the proposals in connection with the proposed repatriation of the workers. The main proposals put forward on behalf of the workers were follows:—

1. The average number of men per mill to be repatriated is estimated at 500 by rail and the remaining by boat.
2. Arrangements for the removal of men to be carried out through the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal with a view to ensure that only the mill-workers and their dependants have derived the benefit of the Government scheme in this behalf;
3. Five centres to be opened for the issue of the passes to the workers: namely at Chinchpokli, Poibavdi, Tardeo, Kalachowki and Parbhadevi;
4. That each repatriated worker should be allowed a small allowance to defray incidental exponces of the journey;
5. The rooms occupied by the men at present should be kept for them pending the final settlement of the whole dispute;
6. Arrangements should be made for the relief of the men who having no other place to go to, would be left behind.
7. Rent of the rooms during the absence of the tenants should be remitted, as the men being out of work would not be in a position to pay.
8. Government should provide for putting the repatriated men on to some work on arrival at their destination.

The Director was kind enough to give the deputation a patient hearing and to promise them to place their suggestions before H. E. The Governor. I hope he has by now forwarded a statement concerning the interview.

From information at present in our possession, we have reason to believe that about 50,000 men have already left Bombay and about 50,000 more will have to be sent out. The remainder are either natives of the City or are domiciled here, and in the case of these, provision will have to be made locally for relief and we would suggest that Government should find them any other work either temporarily or permanently.

In the case of the workers who are to be sent out of Bombay, we have assumed for purposes of calculation that on an average four dependants have to be provided for, and we suggested to the Director of the Labour Office that he should also transmit to His Excellency our view that until the monsoons, the repatriated workers should be helped in their own villages, or in the neighbourhood, some kind of work to enable them to tide over the period.

Since the meeting with the Director, we have seen the report of the Committee of Inquiry, finding altogether against the workers. With the utmost deference to His Excellency, I beg to say that the result was not at all unexpected. The Committee could not have arrived at any other conclusion, having regard to the fact that it made itself a judicial tribunal charged with the duty of discovering the legality of our claim in a strictly narrow and technical spirit, and has altogether overlooked the equitable side of our demand. The report which was published yesterday, has added to the general disappointment of the workers, and very much strained their already exhausted patience.

Considering that hundreds of men, women and children are actually starving either wholly or partly, I believe the situation created by the publication of the report is highly unsatisfactory. It has become imperative that Government should take prompt measures to ease the situation. If Government cannot see their way to make the mill-agents alter their decision, it would become very difficult to control the men. It is very urgent that Government should take some kind of action, and we had hoped that a definite statement of policy would be made yesterday in the Legislative Council on the motion for adjournment. Here again, technicalities have come in the way of such a statement being made, and the workers are at a loss to know what the Government intend doing to relieve their suffering.

Of course, the workers have still got their faith in His Excellency and trust that he will be pleased to bring to bear on his responsibility a liberal outlook and promptly initiate measures for affording suitable relief and thereby earn the lasting gratitude of the men and their families.

It will not be out of place to mention here that inspite of the adverse report of the Inquiry Committee and the unbending attitude of the mill-owners, the men are as determined as they were at the beginning of the lock-out, and are not prepared to resume work. Delay has only accentuated their difficulties, but this has not in any way affected their resolution.

Under such circumstances, I sincerely trust that His Excellency will exert himself to his utmost and do all he can to relieve suffering humanity, without any further delay.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir.
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar.
President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal,
Bombay."

APPEAL TO OBSERVE NON-VIOLENCE.

Brothers,

You have been out of work for over six weeks. You have not received your wages. You are face to face with starvation. You are subjected to severe tribulation. Barring stray cases, your behaviour has been exemplary. The Government and the public have admired it. Believe us, that you have given a splendid example of self-restraint and discipline to the rest of India. To-day, your patience is over-taxed, and your resources are wellnigh exhausted. But pray, observe non-violence at all costs, and under all circumstances. Violence will ruin your cause. Violence will forfeit public sympathy. Violence will lead to general catastrophe. Brothers, the whole country is passing through trying times. Our beloved Mahatmaji is still confined to bed. There is famine in the North and in the South. Trade is depressed. Money is scarce.

Believe us, that our countrymen, manufacturers, traders, professionals, clerks and workmen are not without their own trouble. No doubt, your lot is unfortunate. But inspite of that misfortune, we beg of you to be non-violent; for non-violence is the key to real success.

With sympathies,
Yours fraternally,
LAXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MILL-WORKERS & AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, When one reads of the harrowing accounts in papers and hears of them from eye-witnesses in connection with the mill strike, one's heart is grieved. I do not know whether the mill-hands are much better off than agricultural labourers, but I do sincerely believe that, agriculture would receive a stimulus if the labour, was not so scarce and dear.

I know that in Salsette people complain that their fields are neglected, because of the scarcity and dearness of the labour. Add to this the dearness of the manure.—Yours, etc.

P. PEREIRA.

Gorai, March 12.

APSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In February last, I wrote a letter in your paper suggesting a way out of our long-continued industrial deadlock on the principle of meeting half-way the claims of the men in the matter of bonus. It is now three weeks since I wrote that letter and the deadlock is as absolute as it was then, the relations between the two parties have decidedly worsened and there is no solution of the difficulty yet in sight. And there will be none as long as the mill-owners insist on looking upon their business as a mere matter of profit-and-loss calculus. That calculus, however, would be unimpeachable, if their operative was a piece of machinery of which the motive-power was steam or any other agent of calculable force. But their operative being a human being whose motive power is a soul, the elaborate calculations put forward by their Association to prove their case, being not based on the force of this subtle agents, have naturally not advanced matters a bit nor offered any solution such as might be acceptable to the opposing party or satisfy public opinion.

And no solution whatever offered on *purely* economic grounds would bring round the men or convince the public at large, for the problem before us—as we are gradually learning to find out about every other problem of life, be it legal or political, financial or domestic,—is essentially a problem in psychology. The fact is that on the intellectual plane the group-mind of the mill-hands has clashed with group-mind of the mill-owners. The solution of the problem, consequently, lies in finding those points of contact where the two group-minds do or can meet on common ground. One such point of contact is the date of posting up of the notice about the non-payment of bonus for the year. Round about that date a *modus vivendi* could be found such as would bring matters out of the impasse into which have unfortunately got and at the same time preserve the *amour-propre* of both parties without one feeling being deprived of what was their due or the other being intimidated into accepting their men's unjustifiable demands.—Yours, etc.

A. S. WADIA.

Woodlands, Chembur March 12.

CLAIM FOR BOONS ENFORCEABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report issued by the Bonus Enquiry Committee does not go very far as otherwise the finding of the Committee on the issue as to "whether the Mill-Workers have established any enforceable claim customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of Bonus for 1923 instead of being in the *negative* would have been in the *affirmative*. Doubtless the Committee has examined the nature and basis of the bonus which has been paid to the Mill-Workers for 5 years since the year 1919. But it appears that the Committee has not examined the Balance Sheets and for the books of accounts of the Mills as at 31st December 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923. I say without fear of contradiction that the examination of the Balance Sheets and or the books of accounts of the Mills as at 31st December 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 will show that the Mill-Workers were both in point of fact and *law* paid Bonus for 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 on the 31st of December of each of these years, of course not in cash but by *credit* and that the Mill-Workers appeared therein as the "Creditors" of the Mills in respect of Bonus which from and after 31st of December of each of these years became a "Debt" due to them from their Mills till the same was honourably discharged in the month of January of the following year. Unless the Managing Agents of each and every Mill prove to the contrary before the bar of public opinion I am inclined to think that the examination of the Balance Sheets and for the books of accounts of the Mills as at 31st December 1923 will disclose the same result, viz., that the Mill-Workers are both in point of fact and law paid Bonus for 1923 on the 31st of December 1923, of course not in cash but by *Credit* and that the Mill-Workers appear therein as the "Creditors" of the Mills in respect of Bonus which from and after 31st December 1923 became a "Debt" due to them from their Mills. In these circumstances the Managing Agents of these Mills are jointly and severally in honour bound to admit the indebtedness of their Mills to the Mill-Workers for these "Debts" in respect of which they are the "Creditors" of their Mills. By dishonouring these "Debts" the Managing Agents of each and every Mill have rendered themselves further liable to all the damages sustained by the Mill-Workers consequent upon Lock-out of their Mills. Now that the matter is out of the hands of the Committee, it is upto the Government to obtain a further report of the Committee with regard to the documenary evidence herein indicated to the effect that Bonus is a "Debt" in respect of which the claim of the Mill-Workers who are both in point of fact and law the "Creditors" of their Mills is enforceable against their Mills. I have no doubt in my mind that the final finding of the Committee on the issue as to "whether the Mill-Workers have established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of Bonus for 1923 would be in the *affirmative*. Will the Government do this piece of justice to the suffering masses?—Yours, etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

Bombay, March 13.

POLL TAX CAMPAIGN IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

plain. The movement is against the Poll Tax alone and the Indian population is willingly paying every other tax to the Government. Every male adult—European and Indian has to pay 30 shillings per year to the Government. Out of a total Indian population of 23 thousand not more than 8 thousand are affected in this movement. The Congress held at Mombasa has exempted the Government and Railway servants from this non-payment campaign and so the actual number affected may be somewhere between five or six thousand Indians. Some of these had already paid their poll tax in the first three weeks of January before the Congress passed the resolution so we may put three thousand as the approximate number that may be involved in this struggle. The Indians of Kenya decided to start this movement as a protest against the White Paper. It was meant as political gesture to show our resentment against the unjust and dishonest Kenya decision.

The Kenya Government has determined to crush this movement in its very beginning. They have sent five Indian gentlemen of Mombasa to jail.

1. Mr. Hajimahomed Haji Adam,
2. Adamalli Alibhai Dhar,
3. Karam Ali Kanji,
4. Popatbhai Motichand.

There is one other whose name I have forgotten. They have all gone to jail cheerfully. Nothing will cement the unity of the different castes and creeds among Kenya Indians as this common suffering. The association of the millionaire Seth Tybji with the poor clerk Mr. Patel in jail is sure to bring about much closer connection between the rich and the poor among the Indian population in Kenya. It will at once do away with racial or communal prejudices that may be still existing. That way lies the salvation.

India's support needed.

The Kenya Government cannot continue this game indefinitely. If the Indian population stands firm—and I have no doubt about it—the Government will have to realise their mistake in sending people to jail. They could have easily followed the easier course of attaching the property of Indians and realising their poll-tax by auction but they have deliberately taken a stronger line. The Indian public at home must keep a close watch on the struggle here and must be ready to give every help and encouragement to our brave brethren in this continent. We must realise the fact that the struggle in Kenya is many times more important than the Nagpur or Borsad movements. It was quite appropriate and reasonable on the part of the Indian public and Indian leaders at home not to dictate any policy of action to their compatriots abroad. Now that our people in Kenya have launched upon a struggle after due deliberation and mature thought it is the duty of the Indian leaders of all the political parties in India to give every moral and material support to our countrymen in this struggle.

Religion of White Race Supremacy.

Africa is going to be the future field of struggle between the White and the Black races. General Smuts' policy cannot but lead to this racial conflict and the Kenya betrayal is bound to produce its disastrous result. It is only we of the brown race who could bring about reconciliation between the White and the Black races. But the White people have thrown us overboard and they will have to repent for it some day. In the meanwhile it is our duty to stand by the Africans whose cause is just. We ought to take a larger point of view. Our struggle in Kenya is only a part of the big struggle than the black and brown races are carrying on in different countries and continents against the religion of White Race Supremacy. Let us make it absolutely plain to the world that we stand for the equality of all races white, black or brown.

Let the Indian people at home or abroad play their part in a manly way and everything else will be safe in the hands of Providence.

RIVALRY IN ARMAMENTS.

CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES IN LEADING COUNTRIES.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Ammon stated that the numbers of cruisers and submarines on the effective list of the countries named were as follows:—

Britain: 48 cruisers and 61 submarines.
United States: 29 and 115 respectively.
Japan: 28 and 44.
France: 16 and 48.

The numbers on April 1st, 1929, would be:—

Britain: 32 and 31.
United States: 10 and 122.
Japan: 40 and 79.
France: 16 and 69.

—Reuter.

TAXATION ON BETTING.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN LORDS.

LONDON, March 12.

The Lords to-day by 57 votes to 15 passed a resolution to the effect that the taxation on betting was desirable and practicable. Lord Newton who moved the resolution contended that the system of licensing and taxation would not increase but diminish the betting.

Lord Arnold speaking on behalf of Government disagreed with this argument, because facilities for betting would be increased. He declared that it was not a business proposition to ask Government to establish a machine against the strongest moral opposition for obtaining a sum of about three and a half million sterling.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

LEAFIELD, March 13.

The New Government has decided against the proposal to tax betting which was tentatively made by the late Government and was referred to a select committee. Owing to the fall of the late Government the Committee did not complete its labours. When Lord Newton to-day called attention in the House of Lords to the matter and moved that taxation of betting was both desirable and practicable. Lord Arnold on behalf of Government disagreed with both these claims.

He declared that such taxation would not achieve the desired object of decreasing betting because the machinery and control of betting which would be a necessity for taxation would increase facilities for betting.

Further, he declared that investigations made by the Select Committee from the view-point of a possible revenue were profoundly disappointing. For, taking everything into consideration, the probable net yield would be only about three and a half millions sterling. Despite the strong opposition which the proposal had encountered on moral grounds Government was asked to set up a machine to tax betting to obtain that small sum. It was not a desirable or practicable proposition.

WIRELESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN GOVT. DECISION.

LONDON, March 13.

Some surprise is expressed in Parliamentary circles at the delay on the part of the Government in announcing the decision with regard to the Robert Donald Wireless Committee's recommendations. This delay is explained by the "Daily Telegraph's" political correspondent as due to consultation with the Dominions and also due to the discussion of the proposals by the Post Office authorities. It is pointed out in official quarters that there are various cross currents to be taken into account and it is not so simple, as it might be supposed, to decide immediately on the general lines of the scheme under which wireless stations in Britain are to be used for Imperial services which will be entirely State-owned. The matter, however, is progressing and the Cabinet is likely to be able to come to a decision in the course of next week. The decision will be followed by immediate announcement in Parliament.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

LORD OLIVIER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GRADUATES.

LONDON, March 12.

Lord Olivier in a speech to-night at a dinner of the Imperial College of Science alluded to the progress of education in India and said there were universities there at present turning out 22,000 graduates a year. They had a reservoir of men of high intelligence and ideas. He looked to places like India for an enormous national work on scientific lines.

Lord Meston paid a tribute to the college and declared that it embodied a firm scientific grip of an imperial position. It was determined that great possibilities of the Empire should be exploited by the British and not by foreign agencies.—Reuter.

LORD GOSCHEN AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

PROMISE OF FAIR TREATMENT.

LONDON, March 12.

Replying to the deputation of an Anglo-Indian Association in London which submitted an address urging the claims of the community to fair treatment in the matter of appointments and to educational facilities, Lord Goschen who was accompanied by Lady Goschen paid a tribute to the loyalty and the war services of the community. He said that he recognised the reasonableness of the general claim that the minorities should be protected, and without entering into any of the issues raised in the address, assured them that he would give a sympathetic consideration to the practical proposals for educational progress in which in this country he had been closely interested.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF U. S. LAWS.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH ROYAL STEAMER.

LONDON, March 12.

New York.—Government agents have seized the royal mail steamer "Orduns" on a charge of violation of customs prohibition and narcotic laws. Eight persons have been arrested including the chief steward. The affair is connected with the seizure of ten thousand dollars worth of whisky and morphine, it is alleged, landed by the members of the crew.—Reuter.

"A STRAIN IN BRITISH PATIENCE"

"TIMES" ON DELHI PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 12.

The "Times" commenting on the lessons of Delhi says that the difficulties of the situation can only be further confused by wavering on the part of the Imperial Government. It is only through Indian co-operation that the real test of the Reform Act is possible and until such is given any revision or extension of the Reforms is out of question. The proceedings in Delhi are a strain on British patience but they cannot be made an occasion for any relaxation of British firmness, whether in the day to day administration of India or in the execution of our declared Indian policy.—Reuter.

ADMINISTRATION OF IRISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 12.

In the Dail to-day President Cosgrave intimated that the executive was appointing a Cabinet Committee to inquire into the administration of the army.—Reuter.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE APPREHENDED

LONDON, March 12.

The demand of the transport workers union to increase the wages of 17,000 London tramwaymen by 8 shillings a week is a subject of critical discussions in London to-day. A strike possibly involving busmen, and underground railwaymen is threatened, failing a settlement.—Reuter.

MAJOR ASTOR RETURNED UNOPPOSED

LONDON, March 12.

Major Astor has been returned unopposed for Dover.—Reuter.

A BOMB OUTRAGE IN ATHENS.

LONDON, March 12.

Athens.—Following an explosion of a bomb at the entrance to the British legation early this morning which did not result in any casualities, five dynamite cartridges were found outside the Rumanian delegation. But there had been no time to fire them. The Republican Government believe that the bomb was thrown in order to discredit them.

LATER.

Papanas Thassion who has just completed the formation of a Cabinet hurried to the British legation and expressed his regret at the bomb outrage which only damaged marble steps and a door.

A number of workmen have been arrested. —Reuter.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STATE AND POPE.

LONDON, March 12.

Rome.—The report of an agreement between the Pope and the Italian Government mentioned earlier is denied in authoritative quarters, though it is pointed out that the relations between the Church and the State are very harmonious.—Reuter.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In a day or two the Bombay Legislative Council will consider a resolution in regard to the increase in the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates and it is time the members before giving their votes considered all the arguments for and against it.

In 1917 there were only four Presidency Magistrates and their salaries ranged from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,200 Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalwad and Mr. Frank Oliviera, the present Acting Presidency Magistrates, rose from the lowest rung of Rs. 600 to the highest post of Rs. 2,200 as Chief Presidency Magistrates and so as far as they are concerned they get their departmental promotion justly due to them. Then comes Mr. G.R. Khairaz, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate who has the right to succeed after two or three months to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate and who at that time will be entitled to receive the highest emolument of Rs. 2,200 per month against the 1200 he receives now. Mr. Khairaz joined the bench about ten years ago on a salary of Rs. 600 and considering what he gets now, a cent per cent. increase in ten years, and in view of what he is likely to get after two or three months, it can be safely said that his post does not require any promotion just at present. Then Mr. Dastoor, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, joined as a Presidency Magistrate only five years ago on a salary of Rs. 600 or 800 and he now receives Rs. 1000 which is a fair promotion after five years of service. Mr. D.N. Khandalawala also joined about five or six years from the Bombay High Court and now receives Rs. 800 per month which is not an unfair promotion after five or six years of service. Mr. I. N. Mehta and Mr. L.P. Thakkar have joined recently as acting Presidency Magistrates on a monthly salary of Rs 800 and in justice to their other colleagues it is better to give them some opportunity to serve the public before an increase of Rs. 200 is foisted upon them. They cannot presume that the salary they receive is too low for them because they joined with the eyes open in regard to their prospects. There is one post, however, to which due perhaps to some other all absorbing topics in the city public attention has not been drawn. It is in regard to the elevation of an interpreter of the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the post of an additional Magistrate. This gentleman drew about Rs. 300 or 350 as an Interpreter and was on a long leave. All on a sudden he was promoted to sit on the bench as a Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 800! The same gentleman figured only a few years ago in a like manner when he was one fine morning promoted to sit on the bench as a Magistrate and the protest in the Press and the Bar made Government to relieve him of the said post and transfer him to his original chair of the interpreter. One would like to know the legal qualifications and experience of this gentleman as a practising lawyer which have induced Government to promote him to the bench and whether was it right for the Government to appoint an Interpreter to the post of a magistrate when there are so many senior and junior pleaders of standing better qualified to dispense justice in view of their legal experience available. The Council must throw out the resolution in view of the facts above mentioned as time is inopportune for any promotion at present especially as last promotion was given only five years ago and that what the present incumbents get now is more than sufficient in view of their period of service.

INCREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS.

LEAFIELD, March 13.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade reveal that in spite of the dock strike which took place in February British exports increased in that month by three and one third millions sterling compared with January but an increase of nearly 13 millions compared with the corresponding month of the last year. Their total value for February amounted to 68 millions.

The imports for February showed a decrease of four and a half millions compared with the corresponding month of the last year, their total value for the month being 96¾ millions.

DEVELOPMENT IN COAL DISPUTE.

An important development took place to-day in the dispute between the coal mine owners and Miners which has arisen out of the miners' demand for a higher minimum wage and a larger proportionate share of the proceeds of the coal industry. The Executive of the Miners' Federation received from the mine-owners proposals for a settlement, and these will be submitted to a meeting of the miners' delegates which will be held to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the Miners' Executive will make no recommendations to the delegates who will be left to decide whether they accept or reject the owners' terms. It is reported that both as regards the minimum wage and the ratio of wages to profits the proposals of the employers represent a compromise between the present arrangements and the miners' claims.—B.O.W.

MINEOWNER'S OFFER TO EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, March 12.

The joint committee of the mining employers and the mining federation again discussed to-day the miners' demand regarding wages. The owners definitely offered to increase the minimum wage to thirty per cent. above that of 1914 and to revise the ratio of the proceeds paid in wages and profits, making proportions 85 and 15 respectively. The Conference of the miners' delegates will to-morrow consider the offer. —Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 7.)

penings. Till then it would be better for them to abstain from active participation in the Assembly.

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DELHI, March 13.

The voting on demands for grants was continued, to-day being the fourth day out of six days allotted for the purpose. During the last three sittings only eleven demands out of 64 have been disposed of.

At question time Sir Malcolm Hailey said the Viceroy was scrutinising the cases of prisoners arrested under Regulation 3 of 1818. Government was not prepared to give identity about two judges who examined the cases.

Replying to Mr. Chamanlal, the Home Member said that one more arrest had been made under the regulation. He could not give any information regarding the announcement of the Viceroy's conclusions.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS RULED OUT.

Pandit Malaviya moved an adjournment to urge Government to withdraw their order with a view to let the Jatha enter the Jaitu, Gurdwara, thereby avoiding a recurrence of the unfortunate results which resulted last time. The President ruled it out of order.

Pandit Malaviya moved an adjournment of the Assembly to draw attention to the fact that a Jatha of 500 Akalis was due to arrive at Jaito to-morrow. He hoped that Government would withdraw the previous order of restriction. The Jatha was pledged to remain perfectly non-violent and had announced in the clearest manner that their only object was to resume Akhand Path.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Pandit Malaviya submitted that some members had written a letter to the Home Member but had not yet received a reply. If the question could not be discussed in the Assembly it could not be discussed anywhere else and the House would not be able to avoid calamity which they were apprehending.

Dr. Gour said that the Jatha was still in the British territory.

Mr. D. P. Sinha observed that Maye's Book on Parliamentary Practice laid down that where the members and the speaker were in doubt as to the interpretation of the rules the sense of the House should be sought and as the Chair and some members were in doubt as to whether it was permissible to discuss the question of the Jatha the sense of the House should be taken.

The President said that unlike the House of Commons the interpretation of the rules unfortunately rested solely with the Chair. As for the point raised by Dr. Gour the President said that if the Jatha was saill in the British territory the matter could be raised in the Punjab Council.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that according to their programme the Jatha was to reach Faridkote State to-day. but he was not sure whether it had reached there.

Mr. Kartarisingh said that it had not.

Mr. Jinnah attempted to move an adjournment to ask the Government to take immediate steps to prevent recurrence of deplorable results.

The President ruled this also out of order.

Pandit Malaviya asked whether the Home Member knew that the Jatha was arriving to-morrow and whether instructions had not already been issued to the Administrator.

No reply was given.

Before the House proceeded to resume discussion on demands for grants the President referring to the irregular manner in which the discussion of the railway budget proceeded suggested that the question of policy should be discussed on the nominal motion of reduction.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas moved a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 under the Indo-Telegraph department and raised an objection pointed out in his minute of dissent attached to the Inchcape Committee.

After Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Shanmukum Chetty had spoken Mr. Chatterjee explained that the present position with regard to this deparment was not satisfactory, but due to trade depression no company was prepared to undertake to run it. He admitted the strength of the criticism that the department should not have its headquarters in London, but pointed out the very serious difficulty of transferring the control of India. The department now was remunerative and they wanted to provide it with a ship for laying and relaying cables. Mr. Chatterjee remarked that Government were doing their best to put the matter right.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas withdrew his motion and the demand was passed.

INTERESTS ON LOAN.

The next demand under interests on loans was taken up.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar pointed out that in two instances the railway annuities having been paid out of the capital why should not the railway annuities which were being charged to the revenue be also paid out of the capital instead of the revenue thereby saving one and a quarter crore to help the reduction of provincial contributions with the salt tax at As. 1/4.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta strongly attacked the loan policy of the Government of India in-as-much as India was being asked to pay interest in excess of that she ought to pay. For instance railways were being given thirty crores of capital every year which they could not spend. Hence not only interest was unnecessarily paid for that period, but the tendency of the railways was to spend as much as they liked in order to use the sum allotted. He said that the real avoidance of the debt was retrenchment while in this year's budget on the other hand the Finance Member had given interest on the Paper Currency Reserve. He also mentioned that the War Office paid back to India 150 crores of her money without paying any interest.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that there was clearly a good deal of misunderstanding on this point. During the war payments were made sometimes by India on behalf of the United Kingdom and sometimes by the United Kingdom on behalf of India and after looking into the figures he found that if India lodged any claim for interest on those sums from the War Office she would have to face her counter claim from the British Exchequer. As for the Madras Members' plea for transference to the capital account of a crore and a quarter in respect of the railway annuities he sympathised with them. He had attended twenty budget debates all over the world and was aware that under the peculiar circumstances such expedients were suggested by both sides (laughter). But if they transferred this to the capital they would be reductinw their general debt redemption fund which was already 65 lakhs less than last year by another crore and a quarter. The reduced sum would thus be very small compared with the large debt of India. Referring to Mr. Rangaswami's advocacy that this item of annuities should have been votable instead of non-votable the Finance Member felt pleased to find this change of attitude because on Monday when the Swarajists were refusing all supplies Government was told that the Government of India Act itself must go (laughter). The demand on the interest on loan was passed and the House rose for lunch.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

On the demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs Mr. K.C. Neogy moved for a reduction of Rs. 100. He asked whether the Government policy was to treat this department as one of public utility or as a commercial department. He complained that during the past two years postal facilities had been considerably restricted by abolition of several post offices, thereby making fat offices, thereby baking rdlu mwyhr aoiroiao dividends for the general exchequer. The Geddes Committee had laid down in respect of the British Postal Department that as soon as possible old rates should be reverted to. A similar end should be kept in view in India. He was glad that the accounts of the Department were being commercialised. He pointed out that the Post Office had been subsidising telegraph offices and that the recent increase in the postal rate had been necessitated by losses over the telegraph branch.

Mr. A.C. Chatterjee declared that Government never considered this department as a source of revenue and agreed that it was a department of public utility. The last year's profit from the department was not more than twenty-four lakhs. They had been able to give effect to a higher cut than that recommended by the Inchcape Committee although they found they could not reduce the establishment with due regard to the efficiency of the service. He said reduction in rates depends upon conditions of trade. If the position improved a reduction in rates would be considered.

Mr. Cocke showed that the budget as presented in respect of this department was not intelligible and hoped that accounts would be commercialised and the budget would be presented in a better form.

Mr. Ramachandra Rau suggested that the profit of twenty-four lakhs might well be utilised for providing postal facilities in the rural area. He maintained that the increase of postal and telegraphic rates had contributed to the growing unpopularity of Government.

Mr. Joshi wanted that the Postal Department should be run on humane lines. He referred especially to the treatment accorded to the subordinate officers and mentioned among their grievances, less number of holidays granted to them. He alluded to the hardships of messengers and their insufficient pensions. Government should pay pensions to low-paid subordinates at the same rate as they paid to higher officers.

Dr. Gour contended that the decrease in the postal rate would bring in more revenue.

Colonel Gidney pointed out that at present promotions of the subordinate staff to senior appointments in the Telegraph Department were very inadequate and gave figures to prove that subordinate officers were not getting their equitable share of promotions.

"BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA."

Mr. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, said his department foun themselves between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand the Inchcape axe had been rigorously applied and he had made more economies than recommended and on the other hand he was being urged to increase the postal facilities, which required funds. He said the reduction was effected only after holding up the building programme and closing up the post offices in the rural areas, which were not paying their way and could be removed without any hardship. The spread of postal facilities depended on funds but more on the spread of education. In villages a schoolmaster ran a post office. If education spread, postal facilities would spread and post offices would begin to pay. This year they were providing Rs. 40,000 only for the extension of facilities. He assured that while in the past the policy was to open post offices where they paid he had instructed that hereafter these be opened even if they did not pay their way, provided their establishment was necessary. He corrected Dr. Gour and said an increase in the postal rate had brought in above one and a quarter crores and that without it there would be a big deficit in the postal budget and all development checked. He said in India the Postal Department carried letters and postcards six times the distance in the United Kingdom and considering distances the Indian postal rates were the cheapest in the world.

Replying to Col. Gidney Mr. Clarke said certain senior officers were taken into the Telegraph Department as a result of separation from the Postal Department and that soon their number would reduce and the subordinates would get more appointments. He assured Col.. Gidney that he would look into the question whether the subordinate officers did not get their due proportion in respect of senior appointments and if Col. Gidney's figures proved correct he would remedy the grievance.

Mr. Rama Iyengar then moved that provision for Telegraphists under the sub-head Presidency and District Officers (Telegraph Signal Omicers) be reduced by 12 lakhs. He quoted the Retrenchment Committee report and pleaded that economy should be effected by sending out a number of temporary hands. It was quite possible that their work would be done by the signallers in the combined offices.

Mr. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pointed out that the sudden increase in the number of workers was due to unexpected increase in Traffic was showing signs of increase. Despite this Government had in the last two years reduced the operating staff by 327 men. If a cut of 12 lakhs was made then 600 men would have to be sent home, men who were taken on some guarantee. Government must have some reserve of men to meet all emergencies, otherwise they could not carry on the work.

The motion for reduction was withdrawn.

B.I.S.N. AND THE COASTAL MAILS.

The last item discussed to-night was the increase of about 5 lakhs demanded by the British India Steam Navigation Company for the carriage of coastal mails.

Mr. Bhubananda Das opposed this rise in a ten years contract, as it conflicted with the results of the adoption of the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

Mr. Chamanlal wanted reduction in the previous amount of about ten lakhs as the freights along the Indian coast had fallen. He believed there was some agreement between the B.I.S.N. Company and the Scindhia Company some time ago by which the former had absolute mpnopoly in matter of rates.

Mr. Clarke replied that they did ask for tenders but not get any tender from any other company except the B.I.S.N. Company.

Mr. Lindsay (Calcutta) defended the contract entered into with the B.I.S.N. Company for carrying mails. This contract was entered into 11 years ago when the charges were very much less than what they were now and the quantity of mails was not one-third of what it was now. Despite the increase in working expenses the company had not increased its rate and in Mr. Lindsay's opinion it was one of the cheapest contracts which the Government of India had ever made.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas referred to some of the privileges which the British India Steam Navigation Company got including the first admission into the docks. He wanted to know if other companies doing coastal work had also demanded a higher rate this year.

Mr. Geoffrey Clarke replied that he had not the exact facts with him but that a rise in subsidy was given them some time ago.

The Legislative Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

QUESTION OF BERAR.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 13.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Bepinchandra Pal asked:—(A) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the speech of Mr. P. C. Mitter, Member Bengal Legislative Council who held the position of Minister in the last Council on the Bengal Budget, in the course of which he said "So long as the Finance Minister was to look to Parliament for guidance it was his duty to convey to Parliament that this kind of thing would not do if they (Government) went on in this way. It would lead to only one result, namely, obstruction. If there be obstruction followed by revolution, the responsibility would be the responsibility of the Secretary of State."? (B) have the Government of India considered the implications of the speech and do Government intend to take any steps in connection therewith.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying said: (A) Government have seen a newspaper report of the speech referred to by the Hon. Member. (B) They have taken due note of the contents of the speech but do not propose of take any special action in connection with it. The Hon. Member will recollect that Mr. Mitter continued as follows: You have pinned your faith in obstruction, you ignore the logical consequence of obstruction, namely, revolution and I cannot possibly join you."

QUESTION OF BERAR.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's question regarding Berar said the average total annual revenue of Berar for the last 3 years for which actual figures are available was rupees one crore 95 lakhs and thirty five thousand. Berar was leased in perpetuity to the British Government in 1902. It is administered as part of the Central Provinces by the Governor-in-Council as regards Reserved subjects and by the Governor acting with his Ministers as regards Transferred subjects. They administer Berar under the Foreign Jurisdiction powers conferred by he Govenor-General-in-Council by a notification issued on 17th December, 1922, under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council 1902.

Mr. Kabiruddin asked questions supporting the Nizam's claim for Berar and alleged coercion and undue influence.

Dr. Gour asked whether it was not a fact that during the past 22 years no such allegations had been made until they were made in the Nizam's memorial?

The Home Member replied he was willing to take Dr. Gour's facts (laughter.)

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether Government would place the facts before the Assembly before coming to an undertaking.

Mr. E. Burdon replying to Mr. G. Lohokare said final orders have not yet been issued for the demobilisation of any members of the Indian Medical Department. Certain terms of discharge have been provisionally communicated but the terms to be actually given have not yet received the final approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

SWARAJISTS' UNHAPPY LOT.

AN UNWORKABLE COALITION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, March 12.

If yesterday the Assembly politics suffered from bathos, to-day they were in a state of debacle. For the second time this session despite the National Party's majority for the retention of which such a sacrifice was made yesterday, Government won a victory by a couple of votes. The occasion was the motion of Mr. Venkatapatti Raju who had moved for the reduction of the working expenses of the railway by two crores on the explicit ground of recording dissatisfaction with the railway administration. Yet Sir Purshottamdas who had just carried a cut of twenty-five lakhs with the help of the Swarajist votes voted against Mr. Raju's motion of Mr. Venkatapati Raju who had organised, the Swarajists being listless or absent. Mr. Raju was careful to explain that two crores was a small sum in the swollen railway budget and even if it was required it could be brought as a supplementary grant and be justified before the Assembly. Such a modest proposal was not listened to by our sober and practical members who make such long and strong speeches against the railway policy but shrink from voting for, what Mr. Raju called, a motion of censure on it. That however is a part of the general set-back which yesterday's decision has brought about. By suddenly reverting to the old routine of detailed discussions on demands for grants after boldly initiating a campaign of obstruction the National Party leaders have contributed to a marked psychological reaction. In trying to avoid an open strife which would have been a depressing sight for the spectators even if it had been a stimulating experience for the members themselves they have succeeded in fostering indolence which is a deadening political ill. This is meant to cast no aspersions on Pt. Motilal Nehru whose position has been an extremely difficult and bewildering one. But as a study in history and character of the Swaraj Party or in the deeper problem of the Council politics the last two days' events are of no little significance. Keeping these broad questions apart and confining oneself purely to matters of tactics and strategy consequent on the Council entry I find what indeed is no secret to any political observer in Delhi that the coalition of the National Party has not been entirely a happy family. The sole Swarajists have been sceptical of its utility since its inception and they ask what common basis there can be of an alliance between those who have come to wreck reforms and those who have come to work them. The Swarajists argue that they have not sacrificed any of their essential principles and retained their distinct entity while the Independents feel that by merging in a common bloc the Swarajists had lost their independence. This point involves a minor but not a quite unimportant misunderstanding of the practical position of the two wings. It has given rise to strange inconsistencies, noticeable contradictions and a kind of incoherence and drift on the National Party politics. Nobody, for example, who followed protracted yet instructive debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution could have failed to notice the pertinacious cunning with which Sir M. Hailey concentrated his final attack on the point of division between two assailant forces, namely, the problem of immediate grant of self-government. A Round Table Conference was obviously a compromise between the Swarajist demand of immediate Swaraj and the Independents' demand of immediate steps to liberalise the reforms. Or during the last two days one member of the National Party, Mr. Patel, said he believed in the possibility of a mass movement and another, Mr. Jinnah, said the National Party did not believe in such revolutionary tactics. The explanation of this queer phenomenon is that the National Party is a working alliance for the purpose of the Assembly and no more. It is clear, however, that on the vital issues it is a house divided against itself.

RESULT OF COALITION.

I am not in a position to offer any opinion re wisdom of forming a new party or to say whether loose, informal and temporary understanding between two wings in which the plan of the Swaraj Party was suited to its minority character would not have been better. But having come it has made the Independents go in for a very partial obstruction and is now making the Swarajists lie in wait. Their present tactic is to support the Independents to defeat the Government while not moving any minor reductions themselves. Probably Pt. Motilal Nehru imagines that he has showed his strength to Government and must strengthen the coalition before delivering stronger and further blows. I am told, with what truth I know not, that he is averse to striking unless he is satisfied before-hand that blow will come off. At any rate the Party that has little more policy than to vote against Government is bound to lose initiative and lapse into political somnolescence. Some enthusiastic Swarajists want to evolve a programme of embarrassing the Government, but rigid and negative tenets of the Swarajist programme forwards much intrusion in the legislative politics. Oscillating between phlegmatic passivity understood to be a non-co-operation ideal and Parnellite obstruction the Swarajist policy is not yet settled finally. So far as this session is concerned, the Central Legislature is no promising field for its exercise. Having decided to withdraw from the active battle the Swarajists could not re-enter the field again. Most that they can do is to attempt to abolish the salt tax in its entirety, but even that is not yet certain. Many of the motions of reduction are nominally introduced with a view to raise discussion and it is doubtful if large acts will be effected.

POSITION DISTINCTLY DISCOURAGING.

SWARAJISTS IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 11.

I am sorry for the Nationalist Party. Composed as it is of Swarajists and Independents, each section depending upon the good-will of the other for effective work in the Assembly it has to yield and make compromise at every turn. Yesterday the Swarajists had their way and the Independents supported them cheerfully, but the Independents especially the leaders thereof were anxious not to continue the obstruction policy and so a decision was arrived at last night to which the Swarajists had to consent. I wired to you this decision this morning. To-day therefore the Assembly presented a spectacle very different from what it was yesterday. There was not that determination and courage with which Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke yesterday. On the other hand, the Pandit had to announce that the Party, having established the principle of grievances before supplies, was prepared now to allow voting on demands for grants to proceed on merits of each head. This sounded like a great climb-down, but he spoke on behalf of the Nationalist Party and not as a Swaraj Party leader. A large number of friends near me remarked that the Nationalist Party had gone and that there is nothing except the old Moderate Party. But Mr. Jinnah emphasised that the Nationalist Party in the Assembly (not the Swaraj Party) stood for no wrecking programme and would pursue the constitutional policy inside the Assembly. Furthermore, they did not wish to resort to civil disobedience or revolution or non-payment of taxes. "Nobody wanted all these. But why not continue the constitutional policy of rejecting the entire budget", remarked my friends. It was clear that the Nationalist Party was not of the same vigour and determination as yesterday. Some reaction had set in and stupour reigned throughout the non-official side in the Assembly Chamber. Pandit Motilal Nehru hoped the Government would appreciate the position taken up by the Swaraj Party, but the shrewd Sir Malcolm Hailey would not. He had smelt what he believed was a division among the Nationalists. He, therefore, took advantage of the situation as presented by the Nationalists and said Government had no desire to challenge the decision as they were always for constitutional progress on constitutional lines.

IN THE OLD FASHION.

The discussion, therefore, commenced on demands for grants as it used to do in the old Legislative Assembly when the Swarajists were not in it. There were motion for reductions of grants in order to raise some sort of mock debates, but they were not pressed to division. Everything was sanctioned and Government, as I hinted already, succeeded throughout except when Sir Narasimha Sarma's Department of Forests came to be discussed. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju in asking for a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 under Forest criticised Government's policy in regard to the forest training in India. Both Sir Narasimha Sarma and Mr. Butler tried hard to defend their actions. They assured that everything would be done to train recruits in India as desired by the resolution passed in the Central Legislature. In fact a scheme is now awaiting the Secretary of State's approval and would be put into operation as soon as funds were forthcoming and buildings and necessary equipment were made at Dehra Dun. This however did not satisfy Mr. Raju and he pressed for a division. The bell rang and the Swarajists in order to preserve the compact ran in from the library room and voted with the Independents and thereby effected a victory, but it was the only victory of the day and the Government appeared not to feel sorry for the vote of the Assembly. The next opportunity that presented to the Nationalists or to the Independents to manage a defeat for the Government was in respect of Railways. Mr. Rama Iyengar pressed for a cut of 10¾ crores. He hurled figures to show that retrenchment and economy are possible. But Sir Charles Innes disputed the accuracy of figures on Mr. Rama Iyengar and ridiculed his simple arithmetical calculations. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Raju, thereupon, cried that this was not the way of treating the members and that they deserved a better treatment. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar made an effective contribution to the debate and after pointing out that the railway finance was a bloated finance asked not to agree to the separation of the railway finance from the general finance until the rights of the Assembly to control the railways were fully ensured. Mr. Rama Iyengar encouraged by Pandit Malaviya's attack on Sir Charles Innes also took Sir Charles Innes to task for ridiculing him and his calculations. I thought the Independents who spoke on this motion would press for a division, but they did not. The debate was, therefore, infructuous. The Independents if they wanted to do something effective could have at least demanded a division and given another defeat to Government—but they were today constitutionalists to the tips of their fingers. According to Mr. Jinnah they had achieved their object when they rejected yesterday all the four heads. To-day they did not want to do anything, but to grab what was asked. To such a state of affairs has the Nationalist Party been brought.

IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

The Swarajists are in an awkward position in their capacity as Swarajists. They only adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality if they do not effectively join the Independents. But there are a number of Swarajists who keenly resent the state of things. They want to reject the budget wholesale, but they cannot do anything in the face of last night's decision. It is therefore, probable a small section of the Swarajists will think of separating from the Nationalist Party as such. I heard that some are seriously contemplating to take this step and that leaders are requesting them not to do so. How long will they be able to keep them in check I cannot say. On the whole, to-day's position was distinctly discouraging from the pure Swarajists' point of view.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The sitting of the Council of State was short and the agenda contained two official motions. After a few questions had been answered Mr. Razali wanted to know what had happened to the Bill passed in this Council amending the Act relating to the levy of tolls on bridges. From newspaper report, it appeared that the Legislative Assembly had refused to consider it. If so, he wanted to know what steps were proposed to be taken on this question. It involved a very nice constitutional point and he would not explain it, till he got a reply from Sir Mahomed Shafi.

President: "Communication on matters raising relation between the two Houses of Legislature would be addressed to the President and not to the Leader of the House. So far, however, no message has been received. But it is likely one will be received to-day."

REFERENCE TO LATE MR. BHURGRI.

Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Alikhan referred to the death of Mr. G. M. Bhurgri at Hyderabad (Sind). He said that he was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, a member of the Council of State for three years and who, though an elected member of the Assembly could not take his seat on account of bad health which resulted in his death. Mr. Bhurgri's death was a great loss to the Mahomedans of Sind and to the Mahomedan community in general and Sir Zulfiqarali proposed that a message of condolence be conveyed to the bereaved family. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, Nawab Muzamiullah Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Right Hon. Sastri and the President, each in his respective capacity, shared in the expressions of regret in the death of Mr. Bhurgri, whom, Mr. Shastri called as a loyal friend and a devoted patriot.

The President agreed to see that a message of condolence was conveyed to the deceased's family.

On the motion of Sir Mahomed Shafi the Bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments as passed by the Legislative Assembly was passed without discussion.

TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Crerar then moved a resolution similar to the one passed in the Assembly in the following terms:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council (1) That India do ratify the International Convention for the suppression and of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications, dated 12th September 1923 which met at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations on the 31st August 1923. (2) That in the legislation to be introduced in the Indian Legislature in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, it should be made an aggravation of the offence of the offer, delivery, sale or distribution of obscene matters of things if such is made to persons of either sex below a certain age. He admitted that in this matter of obscene publications India was more sinned against than sinning. But there must be some measure of protection against the demoralising traffic in obscene publications which were more dangerous than even the traffic in women and children. Pictures disseminating matters of the kind were one of the by-products of the advance of science and India undoubtedly suffered a great deal more from the consequences of this traffic than she did fourteen years ago. India should not be behind hand in taking her share of promoting public morality not only in India but throughout the world. After a short discussion in which Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Mr. P. C. Sethna and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy participated the motion was adopted.

THE JAITO AFFAIR.

At question time Hon. Mr. J. Crerar replying to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary regarding the Jaito affair said, that information of the departure of the Jatha from Amritsar, on February 9th was received on February 10th. The conditions, on which the Jatha would be allowed to perform religious ceremonies at Jaito, were announced as soon as the fact of its departure was known to Government of India and formal notice of thise was given to the Jatha, on not less than three occasion during its march. No other steps were taken to prevent its leaving British territory as Government were not then prepared to assume that it would depart from its proclaimed intention of peacefully celebrating such ceremonies. Any forcible steps to disperse or restrain the Jatha would have involved a contrary assumption and Government desired to make it clear that all reasonable facilities would be granted for "bona fide" religious observances. Information has been received that a second Jatha left Amritsar on February 28th. It is understood that the organisers of the Jatha have appealed to the Sikh public to refrain from joining it on its march and if this appeal is complied with, the risk of any breach of peace will be materially reduced. The future action must, however, necessarily be determined by the actual circumstances of the case. Government are not aware that a portion of the Jatha came from a neighbouring Indian State and passed through British India.

Mr. Vedamurthi asked if it was a fact that the second Jatha had arms with it.

Mr. Crerar replied that Government had no information on this point.

Sir Devaprasad asked if Government would resort to force in dispersing a Jatha, if it was five hundred strong but unarmed and if it wanted to go into Nabha.

Mr. Crerar: "If the Hon. member would prophesy exactly what would happen inside Nabha, I shall be in a better position to indicate the measures that would be taken. All I can now say is that I hope and trust that nothing untoward will happen."

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.

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IS THE BOYCOTT TELLING?

"REBUFF TO BRITISH TRADERS."

EFFECT OF BOMBAY RESOLUTION.

Is India showing a preference for foreign manufactured articles? asks "The Times." This is a question which is exercising the minds, not only of locomotive builders in this country, but British manufacturers and exporters generally. The publication in "The Times" of Monday and yesterday of articles dealing with the action of the High Commissioner for India in placing an order with a Hanover firm for five locomotives for the Indian State Railways has been welcomed by the leading manufacturers. Many firms complain that there has been a distinct falling off in their trade with India in recent months and there appears to be a feeling that the policy of buying in the cheapest market does not wholly account for this decline.

We have received from a London firm a copy of a form of tender, issued by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, which contains and extraordinary note, which suggests that the Bombay Corporation are giving preference to foreign-made articles. The document, which reached London within the last two or three months, is the usual form issued to intending tenderers who may offer to supply the articles required by the municipality, but it is prefaced by a paragraph in bold type, in these terms:—

"Intending contractors should note that the Corporation have expressed the opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of the contractors, except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

British firms are at a loss to understand why a form of tender containing such a paragraph should be sent to this country at all. They look upon it as a distinct invitation to the foreigner and a rebuff to the British trader.

INDIAN ASSURANCE ACT.

NEW LEGISLATION CONTEMPLATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 11.

In the Council of State to-day, Mr. D. T. Chadwick replying to Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna's question regarding an amendment of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912, said the present Indian Insurance Act relates only to Life Insurance. The Government of India consider that a mere amendment of that Act would be unsatisfactory. They therefore, consider it preferable to introduce legislation repealing that Act and dealing with life, fire, and employers' liability. The marine and other forms of insurance will probably also be covered in so far as they form part of the business of a company transacting life, fire or employers' liability insurance. It was not possible to prepare such a comprehensive bill in time for consideration this season. A progress has however been made in preparing a draft and it is expected that the commercial opinion will be consulted upon it during the ensuing months.

LATE MR. BHURGRI.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Mar. 11.

A crowded meeting under the Presidency of Rai Saheb Dewan Hiranand Khemsing was held in Hyderabad yesterday to express its sense of grief at the sad demise of Mr. Bhurgri. The President, some ex-Presidents of the Municipality, Municipal Councillors and almost the entire gentry of Hyderabad were present at the meeting.

Mr. Santdas in a most pathetic and heart-rending speech described the qualities that had made Mr. Ghullam Mahmad Bhurgri, the beloved friend of both the Hindus and Mussalmans. He moved the resolution, which expressed the sorrow of the entire province of Sind at the untimely demise of Mr. Bhurgri and prayed God to bestow peace on his soul. The resolution also exhorted the people of Sind to keep alive the spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity which the deceased had so well fostered.

Dr. Choithram and some prominent Muslims made very moving speeches and the audience passed the resolution standing.

BENGAL REGULATION III.

ONE MORE ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Another arrest under the Bengal Regulation III. was made on Sunday last. Mr. Bepin Bhari Ganguli, Assistant Secretary, South Calcutta Congress Committee was arrested in Ghoosery, Howrah, on Sunday. Yesterday the Police searched the house at Ramkristpur, where Mr. Ganguli used to stay. In 1915 Mr. Ganguli was convicted in the Agarpara dacoity case. He was released in 1922 and was re-arrested on Sunday under the Bengal Regulation III.

MR. SINGARVELU RELEASED ON BAIL

MADRAS, Mar. 12

Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, who was arrested on Thursday last on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore under Section 121A, I.P.C. has been released on bail on his furnishing a security of Rs. 5,000 with one surety for a like amount. He has been instructed to appear before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore on 1st April.

FIRING AT JAITO.

(Continued from page 7.)

ports which the Administrator received from time to time that a mob of Akalis were flocking round the jatha in large numbers, he seems to have never thought that all this mass of uncontrolled individuals would really accompany the Shahidi Jatha. A deputation of villagers of Llaka Nabha as abovementioned requested the Shahidi Jatha to send away these big crowds and especially the irresponsible Drolis whom they feared most and also that they were welcome to enter the gurudwara in batches of 50 at a time, but all this was to no purpose. There is evidence to show that the members of the deputation were not only ridiculed but were treated with considerable rudeness by the mob.

On the morning of the 21st a mob of about ten thousand Akalis ranging on a front of half a mile in length, started from Bargari. It may be noted that the mob was met by the State officials at the canal tributary within the Nabha territory and a notice was read out to them asking them not to proceed in such large numbers but that they should come according to the proclamation issued that is, 50 at a time on the condition that they would leave Nabha territory after the Akhand Path had been finished. But they refused to listen to them and moved on and on. It may also be pointed here that up to Bargari the Granth Sahib (Sikh Scriptures) was in front of the procession but from Bargari onwards it was removed to the centre and the band which had accompanied them was dismissed. There is evidence to show that this arrangement was deliberately made to protect a sacrilege in case of a conflict, and the Droli Jatha took up the position on their flanks. As the Administrator never imagined that he would ever stand in need of using troops in arresting the jatha he had only some villagers, police and some men of the State Infantry with him. With the exception of 20 policemen who were armed with smooth bored guns all the rest had "dangs". It was a little time before the jatha came in sight that one of the Sowars and Mr. L. Izat Rai, a member of the Faridkot Council, warned him of the seriousness of the situation. He ordered a platoon of the State infantry to go and change their lathis for rifles. Colonel Muirhead meanwhile arrived. The clouds of dust and the consequent enormity of the numbers of the mob coming in advance of the jatha thus greatly excited in mood, the disorderly way in which they were advancing and the brandishing of all sorts of weapons with which they were armed made the Administrator change his former arrangements and, issued orders to the villagers to withdraw from the scene.

WARNING DEFIED.

Realising the seriousness of the situation Colonel Muirhead also called in a squadron of the Skinners Horse and stationed them on the left to command a more central position, while the six platoons of Gurkhas were called closer in reserve. The Shahidi Jatha was at this time totally screened and hemmed in by this disorderly rabble who seemed to be prepared for an onslaught. The Akali mob was at a distance of about 200 yards from the first barrier when Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston along with some other State officials advanced to meet them and with outstretched arms shouted at the top of his voice asking them to halt and to disperse and repeatedly warned them of his being obliged to open fire in case they refused to do so. But they did not listen to him and defied him by making a wild display of their various weapons and told him that they had come there to die so much so that he had to run back to the barriers. The mob followed him recklessly and seems to have absolutely forgotten the sanctity of the proposed non-violent object of the Shahidi Jatha. The leading men of the mob were at a distance of eight to 10 paces from Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston when he issued orders to the police to fire three rounds controlled fire.

Now in order to judge whether this firing was justified or not we must reiterate some of the events already mentioned. The jatha as usual started on the instructions of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and had sworn to remain non-violent under circumstances of gravest provocation, but their amalgamation with violent Jathas, that is the Droli Jatha, etc., and huge crowds armed with all sorts of weapons which they could catch hold of was certainly a breach of the precept. The lopping off "tambas" from trees on the way is a proof of the mob's preparation to use force in case an attempt was made to stop them. Had the jathadar of the Shahidi Jatha tried in earnest to send off the gathering crowd he could do so by vigorously appealing to the mob and by expounding the sanctity of their mission.

The way in which the Shahidi Jatha men encouraged the Droli Jatha men and others to accompany them, accepted all offers of sweets from them, had a common "langar" at Tarantaran and Bargari, did not check them from lopping off cudgels from trees on the way, allowed them to make all sorts of noises round the Granth Sahib and changed their way from Samalsar to Lande is sufficiently incriminating. But, on the other hand, the repeated requests of the Shahidi Jathadar in asking them to allow his jatha to proceed on unattended to Jaitu and also to statements that they had taken the solemn vow of remaining non-violent both in words and in action makes me believe that this was merely a subterfuge especially in view of his action I have noted above of calling on the Droli Jatha to do their part when the mob was nearing Jaito. Thus it is obvious that the mob as a matter of fact accompanied the Jatha with its connivance, if not with the express consent, and so the members of the Shahidi Jatha by their unpardonable conduct put the Nabha authorities in such an awkward position that they could not have saved the situation without firing on the mob. As already shown they ridiculed and rudely treated the Panchayat and kept on advancing towards Jaito. They did not care for anything and went on with all their characteristic rowdyism. They defied the Administrator and the State officials and even threatened him by closely following at his heels and waved their weapons in a way which clearly showed their intention of breaking through the barriers and making short work of all that fell in their way. The mob seemed to be determined in the course they conduct. They went on even when they were warned that they will be fired upon. The Administrator after doing all that he could really do to peacefully ward off the danger to the Gurudwara village and the villagers of Jaito became helpless. The situation in which he was thus placed was simply hopeless and the only solution to the impending had adopted as is shown by their subsequent danger was to disperse them by use of force.

THE FIRING JUSTIFIED.

The efforts of the officers of the Ferozepore district at Talwandi Bhai to bring them to reason, of the Faridkot authorities in forbidding their subjects to join them the writing of Panchayats upon them, the offers of the authorities that they could come to the Gurudwara in batches of 50 at a time and finally the loud warnings of the Administrator, Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, are all sufficient proofs of the cool headed way in which they were handled. But they seemed to be bent upon what they did, and so it was I believe as an absolute necessity that the Administrator opened fire and that none too soon. Even after this short burst of fire the mob showed no signs of retiring, they swerved on to their right and made a dash towards Tibbe Sahib. The situation being grave and critical once more Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston had to order the State platoon to fire three rounds of controlled fire again which was accordingly done. There is evidence to show that firearms were also being used by the Akalis. One Imamuddin, a resident of Dubri Khana, a village in the Nabha State received a shot under his left thigh, one bullet passed through the turban of Hazura Singh (No. 13), another pierced through a door of a cattle shed belonging to a resident of Jaito and several others whipped past by various British officers and Sardar Bahadur S. Indoor Singh, President of the Faridkot Council, etc. The Akali Shahidi witnesses also tell us about the use of a D. B. gun by one Jagat Singh of the Droli Jatha-Immamuddin Hazura Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Indersingh, etc., the witnesses above referred to, were behind the firing party, so it is highly improbable for the shots to have come from any other than the Akalis. There is no denying the fact that the Jatha accompanied by a large mob under the leadership of the Droli Jatha whose ringleaders were Sucha Singh and Dalla Singh, badmashes. But the evidence given before me that the number of guns with the Akalis ranged from 5 to 10 or 12 does not seem to be convincing for the purpose of this enquiry however I think it is not necessary for me to determine the exact number of the guns the Akali's possessed or used. All that I have got to determine is whether they did use any firearms. After giving a thoughtful consideration to this I am of opinion that they had a few guns and that they used them all right at the time.

As to the question who began the firing I consider that whichever party began the firing does not matter much as there is overwhelming evidence to show that the mob was prepared to achieve its end by all possible means and were so constituted that a prudent man under the circumstances had no option but to open fire to repel their menacing advancing in military formation. Now when the Akali mob became absolutely violent as is shown by their conduct in openly exchanging shots with the State forces the authorities were free to deal with them in a way that most befitted their conduct. Had they dispersed and resorted to their usual peaceful way the authorities who as has been shown above were ill-prepared for an onslaught would have certainly stopped firing. But the unfortunate mob made a battle of the whole show. They moved on to their right in full force in order to capture the Gurdwara Tibbe Sahib by a general assault. The Administrator once more observing the frantic rush of the mob to the left ordered another three rounds of control fire. In the mean time Major Bell Kingsley finding that a mass of Akalis was trying to reach Tibbe Sahib from the side where he had taken up his position with a platoon of the 1-4th Gurkhas fired upon them. He states that his men were also exposed to great danger and some of the bullets from the Akalis' side actually fell at a distance of a few paces from him. After this the mob faltered for a few moments but when they had once gone out of control there was no receding back. They swept on furiously under the leadership of Sucha Singh, mounted on a white pony with a drawn sword in his hand and issuing orders in English. This was the most desperate charge which they made. But Major Lorrimer and his ten dismounted Sowars completely dispersed them after two short bursts of fire. The Akalis, broke up finally and had to be pursued far for a distance by Colonel Muirhead to stop their rejoining the party that had reached the Tibbe Sahib. No violence was used in their final dispersal by the Sowars, and it was simply done to stimulate the flying Akalis into further efforts to vanish. The suggestion that it would have been much better had the authorities used some other force, say the use of lathis, instead of firing is suggesting something which in my opinion could not meet the exigencies of time. The mob was as has been shown already armed with all sorts of weapons including firearms. How was it possible to stop them by the use of a corresponding and rather unsuitable use of force like that of the lathis. It would have been still worse and still more impossible to disperse them in this way.

MINIMUM FORCE.

From the evidence before me I gather that 14 Akalis were found shot dead and 34 wounded on the evening of the 21st out of whom five died next day. The total number of casualties thus coming up 19 dead and 29 wounded in all. Three wounded were brought in from Ferozepore by the police on the third day. Keeping in view the comparatively small number of casualties out of such a huge crowd leads me to believe that the force used was the minimum and the firing was considerate. This view is strengthened by the fact that the party in charge of the Granth Sahib was deliberately left to proceed unharmed to the Tibbe Sahib. Had the State forces directed their guns to the palanquin containing the Granth Sahib I think it highly improbable that he could have reached the Tibbe Sahib unmolested. This undoubtedly shows that the State officials had no intention to fire upon the Shahidi Jatha if they did not resort to any violence. The Shahidi Jatha lost a few of its members only on account of its being thoroughly hemmed in and screened by the stampeding mob who were trying to capture the Gurdwara by a general assault. The evidence of all the witnesses from the Administrator downwards including the Akali jatha men and the medical attendance on both sides shows that after the firing had ceased all the wounded were properly attended upon by the doctors and they were all conveyed to the camp after first aid had been rendered to them. The statement of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kehar Singh, who had accompanied the jatha, throws sufficient light upon the good treatment the wounded men were meted out by the authorities. He also tells that he was provided with all the necessary dressing materials by the State authorities and that he was in no way deterred from rendering medical aid to his men nor he or any of the medical was beaten or ilitreated.

AN UNREASONABLE COURSE.

The authorities then arrested the Shahidi jatha on the skirts of the mound on which the Tibbe Sanib stands, but they did not touch those who were in immediate charge of the palanquin of the Sowari Sahib and requested the party to convey the Granth Sahib either to the village dharamsalla or to the Gurdwara to save it from the disgrace of its being placed on unclean grounds. The party refused all terms but they voluntarily withdrew at about 10 p.m. when some of the selected Sikhs of the State took the Granth Sahib to the village dharamsalla with due respect and ceremony. To sum up it is abundantly clear that the mob and the Shahidi jatha defied all efforts on the part of the people and the authorities of the Nabha State to reason with them and shows an unreasonable course. The mob was in an excited mood and armed with all sorts of weapons including firearms and prepared to see through the game. They all knew what the game was and even went to the extent of insulting and assaulting the Administrator and after brandishing the weapons they actually used firearms. It was but natural, and the only course left to the Administrator was to order firing which was done not too soon. The small number of the casualties in such a big mob shows that the firing was controlled and did not exceed the exigencies of the moment. The wounded were attended to at once, and that but for the complicity of the Droli Jatha the unfortunate incident could not have happened.

RLY. TRAIN TRAGEDY.

TYPIST LADY FOUND STRANGLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, March 12

The dead body of a second class lady passenger, named Miss Rourkee, a typist in Messrs. Nusserowanjee & Co., Karachi, was found in strangled condition in a passenger train between Mandra and Kalyamawan. A European belonging to the same firm and travelling in an adjacent compartment is reported to have been arrested on suspicion.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 13.

News has reached here of the death by strangulation of Miss E. M. Rourke, daughter of Mr. Rourke, foreman erector, N. W. Railway, Karachi, while she was travelling in a second class ladies compartment to Rawalpindi by the 17 Up passenger from Lahore. A gentleman passenger who was a fellow traveller by the same train states that on arrival at 17 Up passenger at Mandra station (25 miles from Rawalpindi) on the morning of Tuesday 11th, he went to arouse a young lady friend travelling in a second class ladies coupe compartment and not receiving any reply managed to open a window and found her insensible. The gentleman passenger says that he then forced his way into the compartment through the window without waiting for the railway staff just as the train was starting. He shortly afterwards pulled the communication cord and called for help from other passengers. It appeared that the lady had been strangled and life was extinct. The train was then taken into Mankiala and the police sergeant who was on the train took charge of the case and started investigations. On arrival at Rawalpindi, the District Superintendent of Police and Civil Surgeon met the train and full investigations were at once proceeded with.

An official communique says that the compartment was completely fitted with bolts on the doors and catches on the windows which are reported to have been in thorough working order. The police report that they have a clue to the perpetrator of the crime and further details are awaited.

MILL STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The Weavers' Strike at the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mill at Serampore still continues. As a result of the strike the entire work of the mill is practically suspended. The managing Director of the Mill states that the men went on strike without having formulated any grievances. He further states that notwithstanding the depression of trade and almost no margin of profit, the authorities are still paying the operatives a handsome war bonus and there is no desire to reduce or discontinue it. Yesterday a notice was stuck up at the mill gate asking the strikers to come and take their wages, failing which, wages would be forfeited. It was also stated in the notice that if the strikers joined on Monday their grievances if any, might be taken into consideration. It is reported that the notice was destroyed by some strikers. The mill *durwan* protested. This was followed by an exchange of hot words after which it was alleged that the strikers pushed the *durwan*. The mill authorities apprehending trouble informed the police. Soon after the police came and quieted the situation. The mill is now under an armed police guard.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

A CUT IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE March 11.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Hon. Mr. Craik moved for a grant of Rs. 8,414,000 to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment for the year ending 31st March 1923 in respect of general administration (Reserve). Notices of as many as 166 amendments have been given by the non-official members for reducing the expenditure from several items under this head. About 110 of them had been disposed of and a total out of Rs. 194,050 has been effected making from travelling allowances, hill journey allowances, and the staff of Commissioners, when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

COST OF GOVT. PROPAGANDA.

An interesting and animated debate followed earlier in the day over an amendment of Sardar Jodh Singh for a total reduction of a grant of Rs. 2,500 relating to the item of composition of articles for the press. The mover of the amendment said he was against secret propaganda and therefore opposed the grant.

Rana Ferozedin (Khilafatist) said no expenditure was necessary for this item as Government issued communiques which were always published by news papers.

Sardar Narain Singh said they had always cherished respect and confidence towards Government and he was shocked to learn that Government were doing such secret propaganda.

Malik Feroze Khan (Ministerialist) said the sum was small and necessary for contradicting false news appearing in the newspapers, especially when the last Council had abolished the Publicity Department of Government.

Mr. Craik defending the grant said that numerous untrue statements appear in the press from day to-day and quoted a few extracts from the newspapers. He was sorry that these false statements were believed by the ignorant public and it was difficult for Government to legally proceed against the offending papers as most of such papers had dummy editors, who went to jail and the real men with the brain remained untouched. They also could not demand security after the Press Act was repealed and Government at present was helpless. It was a most unfortunate decision to abolish the Publicity Department which was doing useful work. There was no civilised government in the world, said Mr. Craik that did not do its propaganda through the press. There was, therefore, no deception. The work was under his personal charge and he was quite satisfied with its working. The amendment being put to vote was lost by 41 to 24 votes and the grant was voted by the Council.

(Continued from column 6.)

G V Lanke, 100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N Fattey, 30 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaak:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagal and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Hongkong:—49 cwt gum, M H Dehdashti.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S S Aquelia from Genoa. Agents:—Maritiana Italiana:—90 cases electric fans, 442 cases cotton goods, 28 bales cotton goods, 176 cases vermouth, 100 cases vermicalli, 48 cases buttons, 25 cases art. silk tissue, 54 cases cotton embroidery, 11 cases umbrella, 97 cases textile goods, 20 cases art silk yarn, 11 cases marble works, 15 cases mascot wine 40 cases conserve, 307 crates asbestos cement sheets, 210 cases aluminium, 33 cases colour, 38 bales cotton yarn, 10 cask Indigo, 516 packages Gum Incense, 20 cask tartaic acid, 80 barrels flooring tiles, 400 crates flooring tiles, 110 barrels pomica stores, 15 barrel Pomica in powden, 50 packages dry fish, 3 boxes sovereign, 500 bags almonds, 1950 bags sulphur.

S S Morea from Shanghai. Agents M M and Co.—15 cases waste silk yarn, 58 cases silk P. goods.

From Kobe:—9 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong:—1 boxes silver silk ware, 3 cases silk P. goods

S S Soudan from Shanghai. Agents M M and Co.:—116 cases silk P. goods, 150 bales cotton sheeting, 10 bales yellow silk, 60 bales raw silk, 431 case tea, 34 bales tea, 21 cases waste silk yarn, 778 cases green Tea, 315 bundles Green Tea, 542 half chest Green Tea.

From Hongkong:—75 case fire crackers, 25 cases Punjam silk, 305 cases silk piece goods, 25 cases preserve, 1593 pieces earthenware, 100 mat bags sugar candy, 100 bundles sugar candy, 168 pieces matting, 200 bales cassia, 50 cases cassia.

From Singapore:—1355 bags sago flour, 574 bags betel nut, 50 Drums mineral, 75 cask gum Beniamin, 44 bundles gum Benjamin.

From Penang:—153 bags pearl tapioca, 76 bags betel nut, 763 bags split betel nut.

S S Varela from Basrah. Agents British I S N Co Ltd.—4 bundles specie, 11 bundles s/c gold coins, 1 tin box s/c gold coins, 1 package s/c gold coins, 2 bags or bundles s/c gold coins, 971 baskets skin dates, 433 bundles skin dates, 30 bundles scrap brass copper, 1539 baskets or bundles wet dates.

From Bushire:—8 bundles specie.

From Karachi:—104 bales cotton.

S S Dongola from London. Agents M M and Co.:—89 boxes bar gold, 25 boxes sovereign 16 boxes gold coins, 31 bars silver.

From Aden:—129 bars silver, 12 bundles cow hides, 8 boxes bar gold, 1 box Turkish gold, 6 boxes Specie, 1 case containing 1 case gold coin, 20 bales A. P. goods.

S S Sierra Marna from Durban. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—2504 1/20 tons coal

S S Glan Macvicar from Durban. Agents D E Sandeman. 6093 12/20 tons coal (Natal Steam)

S S Vindelia from Moulmein. Agents Scindia S N Co.—44 pieces Rijnnah squares, 26325 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—133 cases Cutch, 21987 bags Rice.

From Madras:—12 bales cotton twist, 159 bales cotton waste 25 bundles cotton waste 50 bales raw cotton.

From Colombo:—51, bales matress fiber, 20 bags croten seed, 375 bags areanut, 14 cases (Dark) Beer, 100 bundles second hand empty gunnies.

From Kochin:—65 cases black tea, 90 bags dry ginger, 90 robbins dry ginger.

S S Sultania from Rangoon. Agents Persian Gulf S N Co.:—13576 bags Rice, 1297 bags Gorid 8 pieces Ivory Tusks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

S S Geranfa, Palgher, Trieste.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Dunslaw, Nelson, Dunkirk.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sommelsdijk for Rangoon.
Steamer Richenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer City of Evansville for Dunkirk.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Andes Maru for Kobe.

S S Gerania:—The Lloyd Trieste Company's steamer Gerania, 3312 tons, Captain G Palgher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dunslaw:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Dunslaw, 2359 tons, Captain J Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain C J Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH 1924.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karapara 3772 Durban, 19/3 M M & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Evansville 4159 K'chi 17/3 K N & Co.
4 Urbino 3274 Hull, N.R., J. F. & Co.
5 City of Simla 5943 K'chi, 17/3 K N & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Hamburg 20/3 Graham and Co.
7 Manila 5041 K'chi N D M M & Co.
11 Elysia 4002, Liv'pool, 29/3 Graham & Co.
12 Soudan 4218, NF, 18/3, M M & Co.
15 Aquliea 4207 Genoa 15/3 L. Triestino.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alpine Range, 2267 Colombo 16/3 S S N Co.
2 Mirzapore 4135 Kobe 18/3 M M & Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf 12/3, M M & Co.
3 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf, 19/3 M M & Co.
5 Grelhead 2602 Hull 22/3 Graham and Co.
6 Hindoo 3187 K'chi 16/3, J F and Co.
7 Dara 3083 Mauritius 18/3 T M & Co.
9 Cl. Macbean 3082 C Ports, 17/3 J F & Co.
10 & 11 Crostafels 3080 K'chi Ports, N.F., Graham and Co.
12 & 13 Reichenfels 2936, K'chi 22/3 Graham and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Bengal Maru, 3231 Kobe, 18/3, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunelaw 13 and 14/3 Graham and Co.
D & E Vindelia 2698 Rangoon, 17-3 S S & Co.
Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
F Zayani 2627, N. F. N.F. H. Slader.
N Sultania 2758 NF, NF, H S Shushtary & Co.
Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N F T M and Co.
P Fernmoor 366, Hull 22/3 T M & Co.

EXPORTS....

March 13.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1312 cwt. linseed oil cake, A Bhanji Bros.; 1576 cwt. ground nut oil cake, A Bhanji Bros.

S S Gerania for Venice:—55 bales cotton, Langley and Co.; 440 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Gerania for Trieste—2215 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co. 220 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 595 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Hindoo for Hull:—3960 cwt Indian maize, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Richenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 cwt. poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Fern Moor for Hull:—3920 cwt castor seed, Goris Ld.; 10000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 3465 cwt maize, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros; 2475 cwt jawari, Ralli Bros.; 920 cwt gram, Ralli Bros.; 4002 myroboilam, C Jivanlal and Co. 4000 cwt cotton seed, M B Kaisha; 2000 cwt rape seed, M. B. Kaisha.

S S Manila for London:—3141 cwt sura leaves, L. D. Bossons.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 20 cwt gum A A and Moji, 82 cwt gum, E Virji and Co.; 1100 cases linseed oil cakes, N V Valmohmad; 327 cases gum, N Mulji and Co.

S S Manila for Ghent:—220 bales cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—32 cases bristles, Hollinghurst and Co.

S S Dumana for Hamburg:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes Alliance T Co.; 499 cwt ajwan seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co. 204 cwt gum J Milchand; 12 bundles fox skins, J S Narag, 100 cwt. Kong seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 600 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton Vardhman Bros.; 100 cwt. fennel seed, Amin and Sons.

S S Frastafels for Rotterdam:—165 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Crastafels for Hamburg:—440 bales cot ton, Volkart Bros.

S S Crastafels for Bremen:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt myroballam, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton fly, P. H Vasa; 200 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Gottenburgh—10 cwt. cardamoms, E Virji and Co.; 10 cwt cardamoms seed, E Virji and Co.

S S Trifels for Bremen:—300 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—75 bales hemp D M Dungaji.

S S Aquilia for Genova:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—537 cwt, oil cakes, Permanand and Co.; 1000 cwt, linseed oil cakes, N V Valmohmad; 1090 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Simla for Marseilles:—179 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 55 bales bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S City of Genova for Liverpool:—100 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk:—3400 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 678 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Frangston for Genoa:—220 bales cotton K Visram and Co.; 4000 bales rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 8000 bales linseed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Frangston for Barcelona:—1200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 375 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 85 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 200 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 750 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:1750 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Soudan Kobe:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—75 bales grey cotton mule T, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—80 bales cotton,

(Continued in column 5).

Uric Acid Troubles

"Every Picture tells a Story."

There is no worse danger when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," and so, when you notice that the kidney secretions are much disordered, do not be surprised if you begin to have rheumatic muscles and joints, nerve pains and nervousness, headaches and dizziness, heart weakness, deafness and poor eyesight.

For the filtering of uric acid from the system falls upon the kidneys, and if the kidneys are inactive, uric acid overloads the blood. Instead of nourishing the tissues, this poison-laden blood starves and irritates them, and sets up uric acid troubles.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys and enable them to overcome an excess of uric acid in the blood. This kidney medicine has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, inflamed kidneys and bladder etc., that had resisted all other treatment. Months of pain may be avoided by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

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Got a Chill?

IF SO:

PEPS WILL SOON PUT YOU RIGHT.

Take them to keep away all THROAT CHEST & LUNG Weakness.

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SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

BRIGHT & CHEERFUL.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGED WITH MURDER BUT CONVICTED OF ABETMENT OF MURDER.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

QUESTION OF LAW.

Reghya Nagya and Girji wife of Lakhu Fakirya.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of A.F. Dalvi C. Mehta, Sessions Judge of Thana. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the first accused guilty of murder and the second accused guilty of abetment of murder and sentenced them both to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

Both the accused were residing at Kopar Khairam Taluka Salsette in the district of Thana. The second accused Girji, wife of the deceased Lakhu Fakirya had been keeping illicit intercourse with accused No. 1. The deceased did not like this conduct of his wife and he it was alleged used to ill-treat Girji. Girji instigated accused No. 1 to finish off her husband in order that she might be free to carry on with accused No. 1 without any fear. On the day of the murder Girji left Thakurte sometime after her husband. She joined accused No. 1 at Thana and from there both went to Koparkhairam. They then went to one Jame's house. In the evening accused No. 1 gave liquor to the deceased and killed him outside the village.

Both the accused made confessions to which they adhered also in the Sessions Court. Accused No. 1 stated that he was drunk at the time he killed Lakhu. Accused No. 2 stated that she told accused No. 1 to kill the deceased.

The Sessions Judge observed that there was circumstantial evidence to show the movements of both the accused just before and after the murder. The case rested mainly on the confessions of the accused adhered to even in the Sessions Court. Accused No. 1 said he was drunk at the time he killed Lakhu. That was no defence. Preparations to kill the poor man were admittedly made before hand. If the confessions are believed accused No. 1 was guilty of murder. It would be safe to hold second accused guilty of abetment of murder rather than of the substantive offence.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment observed:—"The two accused were charged before the Sessions Judge of Thana with having committed the murder of one Lakhu on the 26th November 1923. The chief evidence against the accused was their own confessions which were persisted in before the Sessions Court. Those confessions show that the 1st accused had murdered Lakhu, while the 2nd accused had instigated the 1st accused to commit the crime. One had not taken any part in the actual killing of Lakhu, though afterwards she assisted the 1st accused in burying the corpse. The Sessions Judge directed the Jury that the accused would be guilty of abetment of murder unless the jury could be satisfied that she had taken part in the actual killing of Lakhu which certainly was not clear on the evidence. Accordingly the jury found the 1st accused guilty of murder and the 2nd accused guilty of abetment of murder. Both were sentenced to death.

We are now confronted with the decision of this Court in *Reg. vs. Chand Nur*: 11 Bom. H. C. Rep. p. 240, in which it was held that where a man is charged with murder and is convicted of abetment, without being charged with abetment, the conviction and sentence must be annulled and a retrial ordered. Their Lordships said:—

"It is not open to a Court to find a man guilty of the abetment of an offence on a charge of the offence itself. When a man is accused of murder, he may not be conscious that he will have to meet an imputation of collateral circumstances constituting abetment of it, which may be quite distinct from the circumstances constituting the murder itself. When, therefore, the Sessions Judge says that Section 457 warrants his convicting the accused of the abetment of murder on the original charge of murder itself, without amendment of the charge he departs from the intention of that Section. For although under special circumstances abetment is to be deemed equivalent to the principal offence, yet it is plain that a charge of the latter, simply as such, gives no intimation of a trial to be held on the former."

Under Section 238 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as amended, when a person is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of an attempt to commit such offence, although the attempt is not separately charged. If the Legislature had intended to disagree with the decision to which we have just referred, it would have been enacted that when a person is charged with an offence he might be convicted of abetment of such offence, although the abetment was not separately charged. But that has not been done, and therefore, we must come to the conclusion in this case that there has been a misdirection, and that the conviction of abetment of murder against accused No. 2 cannot stand, as there was no charge of abetment made against her. The result must be that the conviction and the sentence must be set aside and a new trial must be ordered against accused No. 2. It may be desirable at the retrial to frame charges against accused No. 2 under Section 302 I.P.C. and section 302 read with Section 109 or 114 I.P.C. as the Sessions Judge may think proper.

Until that trial has been completed the case of accused No. 1 will be held over. The Sessions Judge must report the result of the retrial at once to this Court which should take place as soon as possible."

Mr. Dinkar C. Virkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

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SPECIAL BENCH.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

Velji Bhimsey & Co. ..... Appellants & Defendants.

Versus

Bachoo Bhaidas ..... Respondent & Plaintiff.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Kajiji & Kemp J. J.)

This was a suit to recover damages for the wrongful arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff in execution of a decree passed by the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

The appellants who are the original defendants had brought a suit in the S. C. Court against the plaintiff i.e. the respondent and his two minor brothers to recover Rs. 510 due on a promissory note passed by the plaintiff's father to the defendants. The plaintiff and his two minor brothers were sued as surviving members of a joint Hindu family.

On 17th January 1921 a decree was passed by consent by the S. C. Court for Rs. 510 and the amount was directed to be levied by seizure and sale of the property of the plaintiff's father which might have come to the hands of the plaintiffs and his brothers as his heirs and legal representatives.

The defendants did not execute the decree for one year. When they wanted to execute the decree after one year they had to make an application for execution and to give notice to the plaintiff and his minor brothers to show cause why the decree should not be executed against them under Order 21 Rule 22 of C.P.C. The notice was given on the 11th May 1922. On 24th June, 1922 an exparte order was made directing "execution to issue against the first defendant only."

Thereafter the defendants issued a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff who was arrested on 12th July, 1922 in morning at about 9-30 and was brought before the registrar of the S. C. Court. The registrar held that the warrant was illegal and directed the release of the plaintiff who was accordingly released at about 12-30 p.m. Under these circumstances the plaintiff brought this suit for damages for wrongful imprisonment.

The suit was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla who dismissed it on the ground that the defendants were not liable for an erroneous order passed by a court for issuing execution or otherwise acting in pursuance thereof.

From this judgment an appeal was filed being Appeal No. 38 of 1922.

This appeal came before the then acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Crump J.

In this appeal their Lordships gave differing judgments. Crump J. agreed with the view taken by Mulla J. but Sir Lallubhai Shah was of opinion that the appeal should be allowed and the judgment of the Senior judge prevailing, the decree of the lower court was reversed and a decree in favour of the plaintiff was passed for Rs. 100.

The present appeal came on for hearing under Clause 36 of the Letters Patent of the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon appeared on behalf of the appellants and defendants in the suit.

Mr. M. V. Desai instructed by Messrs. Thakordas & Co. appeared on behalf of the respondent and plaintiff.

The counsel for the appellants contended that they had not procured the arrest of the plaintiff wilfully nor were they actuated by malice. They were not liable for the erroneous order passed by the learned judge of the Small Causes Court. The counsel for the respondent said that he had filed a cross appeal on the question of damages and costs. He stated that the damages given were insufficient and that costs in the suit and the appeals should be allowed to him.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship the Chief Justice observed as follows:—

It was true that the appellants were entitled to apply for execution and to execute the order. But the application for execution was merely formal as required under Order 21 Rule 22. What was ordered to be executed was the decree of the 17th January 1921 and what the judge did was simply to renew the decree which he was quite right in doing.

The appellants knew quite well that they were not entitled to arrest the plaintiff. The decree was to be executed against the estate of the plaintiff's father and they knew or must have known that the order obtained was merely a formal order for the execution of that decree.

The arrest therefore, was absolutely unjustifiable.

His Lordship further observed that it was a serious matter to arrest a person without justification and would have serious consequences on the liberty of the subjects.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the appeal. He considered that Rs. 100 as damages were insufficient and increased the same to Rs. 500 and allowed the respondent his costs of the suit and the appeals throughout.

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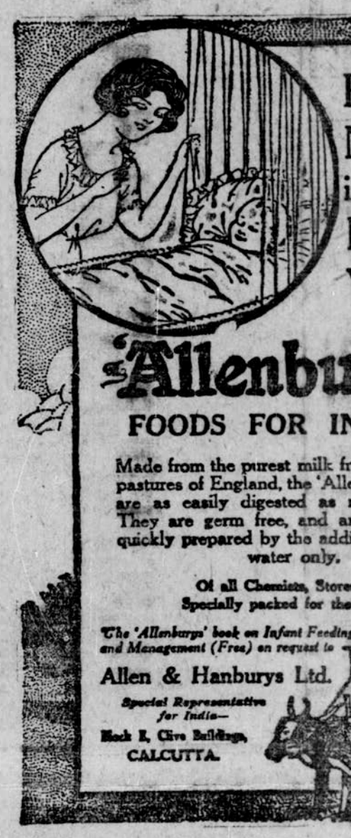

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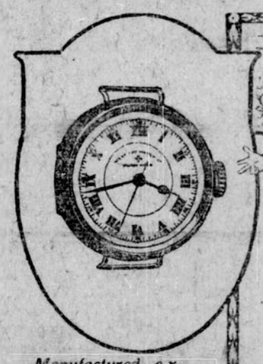

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